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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

Bursting of an Immense Reservoir.

Four Massachusetts Villages Obliterated in an Hour.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST

A Million and a Half of Property Swept Away.

Thrilling Accounts of the Terrible Disaster.

HAYDENVILLE, MASS., May 16.—The large reservoir, about four miles north of this place, burst about eight o'clock this morning, and the water rushed down the hills carrying everything before it. The flood struck the southeastern portion of Williamsburg, a village two miles north of this place, carrying away a large number of dwellings, and sweeping along to Skinnerville, it demolished Skinner's large silk mills, and his boarding and dwelling houses. Continuing on, the water struck the large brass manufactory of Hayden, Gere & Co., sweeping it away in an instant. Large stones and machinery were swept through the main street at a fearful rate, and well-built houses were instantly crushed, not giving the inmates a moment's warning. The flood caught the village of Leeds, where a large number of shops, dwellings, &c., were swept away.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 17.—A twenty-four inch pipe in the dam of the Great Ashfield reservoir above Williamsburg, Mass., had been leaking for weeks, and some people had shaken their heads and said the dam must be attended to or it might break. It did break. Yesterday morning the masonry around this outlet gave way, and then, all in a minute, as if a piece had been bitten out of the dam, a great wall of water seemed to spring up into the air and leap out into the sink below. The standing joke of Mill River valley, "Look out, the dam is broken," was proved no joke at last. The torrent was upon Williamsburg in ten minutes, and sent its spray above trees sixty feet high. It crunched one house like paper, and killed a woman and her two children with another and another; swept the woolen mills and rushed on at the rate of twenty miles an hour. As it came raging down the valley it dug up houses and swallowed them in an instant, leaving no trace. Tree-butts and great stones came down with the flood. The mountain of water, roaring like a thunder-storm of hail, reached Skinnerville and lifted the silk mills upon its shoulders before shredding them into bits. At Haydenville it swept away the factory in a moment. At Leeds it came down a wall of water, forced by an abattis of timbers, trees and iron bolders, which struck the village in full front. There was an hour and a half of flood, and then ebb, and at noon those who had escaped came back in crowds to see the ruin. It is an awful sight. Houses are twisted like crumpled paper, trees stripped of their bark and limbs, even when their roots have clung to the soil. The beautiful valley is a waste of mud and muddy water laden with distorted and strange shapes. Great boilers have been carried hundreds of yards and left crushed together and buried. A man was picked up from a tree upon which he had ridden six miles on the torrent, cheering and waving his coat. The poor fellow's mind was gone. No less than eight cases of insanity followed among those who have lost their relatives and friends by this terrible calamity, and three were committed to the asylum in Northampton. Everything was ground fine. When the flood was past, the timbers were in toothpicks; and scraps of iron, bricks, great stones newly become boulders, and here and there a corpse or a piece of a corpse. All the windings of the valley were filled with the debris. A terrible picture of waste and death in the most beautiful valley of Massachusetts! The gracious work of saving the dead from this burial began at noon. At Skinnerville the first bodies were picked up, dug out from the mud or taken with difficulty from overloaded ruins. All through the valley the work went on till night, and then men with lanterns seeking their dead stood guard. At Haydenville forty bodies were gathered by night; at Leeds, forty-five. There had been in the afternoon gangs of plunderers promptly turned to workers by no stinted threats; the people were ready to brain them with the first stone. There were fewer dead at Florence and Northampton—one hundred and forty in all—and many more are certainly buried in the mud and rubbish that fill the valley with black heaps from Williamsburg to Northampton. A man on horseback gave warning through the upper half of the valley, but some would not hear and some turned to their houses and to the great factory for safety. One man, at the Haydenville factory, saved his life by sticking to the house, but he was a marvelous exception. He ran into a closet that stood against the great chimney of the factory, and when the factory was crushed the chimney stood and his closet stuck to it like a lantern against a wall, with him waving his arm for help out of a breach he had made in its walls. But a man and a girl who ran out at the roar of the waters to run back for a haven of safety, went down under the building. At Williamsburg a factory and twenty-seven houses were blotted out: at Haydenville a factory, a gas house, a cotton mill, a bank and one hundred dwellings; at Leeds a button factory and twenty-five buildings; at Skinnerville every house is gone except Mr. Skinner's own. Such houses as we here set down as "gone" are utterly vanished and distributed in shreds—not a piece six feet long—over miles of country. The Licking-Water river, as they call it, has been a sea and is now a trickling stream lost in miles of mud. The lake, hemmed in by defective masonry up among Goshen hills, has done its work terribly.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 17.—The latest figures of the loss of life by the breaking of the Williamsburg reservoir, make the total one hundred and forty-four, divided as follows between the three places: Williamsburg, sixty; Leeds, forty-nine; Haydenville, thirty-five. These figures only represent persons whose loss is positively known, though the bodies of all are not yet recovered. Bodies are constantly being found, and in some cases those of persons who were not supposed to be lost, so that it seems perfectly safe to say that the total loss of life will exceed one hundred and fifty, if indeed it does not more nearly approach two hundred. The following are the lists for each village of persons who are known to be missing:

LIST OF THE RECOGNIZED DEAD.

At Williamsburg—Mrs. Kingston, S. Bartlett, Viola B. Collyer, T. J. Hitchcock, Wm. H. Adams' widow, Wm. Snow, Willie Tilton, Mrs. Wm. Carter, R. J. Louchone, Mrs. E. M. Chandler and daughter May, Jeremiah Ward, widow Electa Knight, Mrs. Patrick Healy and two children, widow Mary Brennan, Alexander Roberts, wife and two children, Mary Anne McGee, Mrs. George E. Hams, E. C. Hubbard, Mrs. Merrick Wood and child, of Chicopee, Michael Burke, three children of James Burke, Frederick Bird, James Stephens, Mrs. W. D. Adams and son Willie, Mrs. Eliza Downing and daughter, widow Downing, Henry Birmingham, wife and three children, Mrs. E. S. Kingsley, Mrs. E. D. Kingsley and two children, Dr. E. M. Johnson, wife and three children, Widow Johnson, Frank Murray and wife, John Atchison, Spencer Bartlett and wife, Geo. Ashley, Mrs. George E. Lamb, Frank Train and wife—61.

At Leeds—Mrs. Patrick, Charles Patrick and wife, Miss Julia Patrick and her sister, Mrs. Dunlea and daughter, Mrs. Fitzgerald and two children, Charles and Annie, two children of John Clancy, Mrs. Jane Cogan, Misses Annie and Grace Cogan, Andrew Tennessey and two children, Mrs. Louis Bronette and seven children, Mrs. Hawley, Miss Carrie Bonney, James Fennessey and wife, Lizzie Carpenter, Mary Rose, Patrick O'Neil, Alexander Lanciet, Ralph Isham, Ira Dunning, Samuel Davis, Mr. Smith, Arthur Sharpe, a boy, Mrs. O'Shaughessy, Mrs. E. Hannon and three children, Mrs. Sarah J. Ryan and child, Mrs. Eveline Sherwood, Captain T. F. Vaughn, Miss Mary Woodward, Nellie Fennessey—40.

At Skinnerville—Mrs. Jerome Hillman, Mrs. Jacob Hill, Eli Bryant, Robbie Hayden.

At Haydenville—Mrs. Norris and daughter, Miss Johanna Williams, Francis Bordeour, John Kaplinger, Mrs. Hogan, Edw. Mackler, Mrs. Mosier, Mrs. John Wilson and three children, Mrs. Posey, her married daughter Mrs. Annie Brasier and two other children, Mrs. Messie, two young children and her married daughter, Mrs. Napoleon Benvil with an infant, Stephen Heiley, wife and daughter, two little children of Edwin Thayer, three children of Samuel Miller, Michael Burke and Archibald Lancoubie.

It is utterly impossible as yet to give a detailed estimate of the losses aside from buildings destroyed and damaged. Bridges have been carried away; roads ruined and hundreds of acres of meadow land rendered valueless. The total loss must far exceed one million dollars, and will probably come nearer two millions. The following is a general estimate of losses by places:

LIST OF PROPERTIES DESTROYED.

In Williamsburg—W. H. Avoniss, flouring mill swept away, $10,000; H. L. Jones, mill damaged and left without water-power, $20,000; houses, barns, etc., gone, $40,000.

At Skinnerville—William Skinner's silk factory and twelve tenément houses destroyed, $130,000; other houses and barns, $15,000.

At Haydensville—Hayden, Gere & Co's brass works, savings bank buildings and tenements swept away, $250,000; Hayden tobacco company's mill carried off, $7,000; Hayden foundry and machine company's works damaged, $5,000; other houses and stores, $30,000; gas works, $8,000.

At Leeds—Nanotuck Silk Company's dam broken and several buildings and houses carried away, $25,000; George W. Warner's button factory destroyed and three tenements, $100,000; other houses, barns, etc., $20,000.

At Northampton—Emery Wheel Company damaged, $20,000.

At Florence—The Florence Manufacturing Company's brush factory, damage to stock, $5,000; Wesnbeck Silk Company's silk mill, partially torn away and stock damaged, $8,000.

The damage to the town of Williamsburg by the loss of bridges, great destruction of roads and complete ruin of the best meddow lands is at present incalculable, but it is such as seriously to cripple the town. Three bridges were carried away in the village of Williamsburg, one wooden and two iron bridges. In the village of Leeds one bridge was taken off, and in the village of Florence one iron and two wooden bridges were swept away.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

It appears that serious doubts as to the safety of the reservoir have been entertained ever since it was built, nine years ago, though less the last year or two than in its early history. The gatekeeper has several times expressed fears to his employers, calling special attention once to the point where the break occurred, but the examiners always reported everything safe. The direct cause of the disaster, aside from the general weakness of the dam, must remain a subject of speculation. Perhaps as satisfactory a theory as any is the one advanced by a man familiar with the case, that frosts had started the stone so that the water had found numerous little courses through it, which finally carried off the first mass of earth Saturday morning and at once precipitated the catastrophe.

FINDING AND BURYING THE DEAD.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A *Sun* special from Northampton, Mass., says: Just below Leeds, on what was a pretty lawn called Warner's flats, a vast amount of debris was collected. A hundred men with ox teams and horses to move the heavy timbers, began work early in the morning. In the first half hour five bodies were found, and before noon thirty were unburied from that spot. The operatives from Williamsburg, whose lost ones had not been recovered, crowded the little carpenter shop into which the bodies were carried and all were recognized, although some were disfigured almost past recognition. In the string of vehicles every few rods were wagons containing one, two and sometimes four coffined bodies en route to the cemetery, for in the universal bereavement interment followed swiftly after the recovery of the bodies, and funeral services, excepting in a few instances, were dispensed with. At Haydenville the bodies were laid out in the Congregational church. Lying side by side were a mother and her children; near them a mother and her married daughter and her two infant children. The dead of those whom the flood had left destitute were buried at the expense of the town.

The dead of Williamsburg number fifty-seven. The town hall was thick with the unconfined bodies, principally of women and children. The churches were closed and pastors and people devoted their whole time to the care of the dead, which were removed to the receiving vault of the cemetry as rapidly as the burial facilities permitted.

A SPECIMEN CASE.

One poor fellow worked alone for an hour around the wreck of his own house, which was carried away half a mile from its place. He lifted up the boards and timbers very carefully, peering inside them so anxiously that a throng soon assembled around to watch his movements. "I'm hunting for my wife," he said, when questioned; "she was in the house when the flood came and she must be near it now." Those who tried to help him were scarcely able to do so because he would have each board lifted as carefully as though the body lay below. He worked late into the afternoon before he learned that her body was among those found on Warner's flats.

ARKANSAS.

Constitutional Convention Ordered--Surrender of Brooks--His Force Disbanding--Complete Collapse of the Rebellion.

LITTLE ROCK, May 16.—Both Houses today passed a bill providing for the assembling of a Constitutional Convention on the 14th of July next. The Brooks forces surrendered to-day. An agreement was made by which General Newton, commanding Baxter's forces, is to send home, without molestation, all of Brooks' men. The State arms are to be left in the armory. The men retain their side arms. Guns were fired at Pine Bluff, Augusta, Newport and Fulton to-day, in honor of Baxter's triumph. The Secretary of State took possession of his office to-day, and the keys of the two Halls of the Legislature have been turned over to the proper officers.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For New England and the Middle States, partly cloudy weather will prevail, with local rains in the interior, southwest to northwest winds, lower temperature and stationary to rising barometer. For the South Atlantic and the Gulf States, generally clear weather, southwest to northwest winds, with slight changes of temperature and rising barometer during the day. For the Lake Region, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or clearing weather during the day, northeast to northwest winds, low temperature and stationary to rising barometer. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, generally clear weather, north to east winds and low temperature, except in Missouri and Southern Iowa. The rivers—The Ohio, the Lower Mississippi and Lower Missouri rivers will continue to fall slowly.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide at Lagrange, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, O., May 17, 1871.

A young man, named W. Roe, committed suicide in this place this afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The motive which prompted the fatal deed is supposed to have grown out of an affair of love.

Murder at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, May 16.—John Kilpatrick, a miner, while drunk last night shot his son dead. The murderer was arrested.

FIRE RECORD.

Dwelling Burned at Blairsville Intersection.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., May 17, 1874.

At eleven o'clock to-day, the dwelling of Mr. Robinson, at Blairsville Intersection, was entirely consumed by fire. The furniture was saved. There was no insurance. The fire caught from a defective flue. The house was occupied by several families.

Second Mortgage of Panhandle Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., May 17, 1874.

A mortgage executed by the Panhandle Railroad Company to Jos. Bacon and Albert Hewson for five million dollars, was filed in the Recorder's office of this county yesterday, for record. It is dated April 1, 1873, and is the second mortgage on the property of the company.

ESCAPED CONVICT CAPTURED.

Re-arrest of Luke Bush, who, with John Carmichaels, "Dug" Themselves out of the Penitentiary---He is Returned to His Old Quarters.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday night officer H. Battles, of Butler, New York arrived in the city, having in custody Luke Bush, *alias* Eagan, *alias* Break-o'day Johnny, who, with John Carmichael, escaped from the Western Penitentiary on the morning of December 2, 1872. The facts of the affair as given in the COMMERCIAL (December 3, 1872) are as follows: Carmichael was convicted of manslaughter, having murdered a man on the South Side, and was sentenced for a term of six years and six months. He was received in the institution February 26, 1872. Bush was received from Armstrong county in April, 1872, having been sentenced to six years imprisonment on two charges of larceny. The men occupied the same cell and were employed at carpet weaving. The loom they used was in their cell, occupying about half of it. The work was begun, with the exception of the little passage way, was devoted to the beds of the prisoners. The prisoners cut through the stone floor and found an excavation of ten feet below. From the bottom of this they dug a passage way to Sherman avenue, a distance of forty feet, striking daylight just outside the wall.

Bush says the work of escape occupied them about six months, and that during the time he never, in all his life, worked as hard. After they got free the men separated, and he (Bush) never heard of Carmichaels afterwards. Warden Wright, having been notified of the coming of the officer with the prisoner, had an officer of the institution in waiting at the train, and Bush was at once transferred to his old quarters.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE PROPOSED DARIEN CANAL.

Return of Engineers and Explorers.

The Routes and Estimated Cost.

Disposal of Some of Sumner's Personal Estate.

Opposition to Removal of Army Headquarters.

Buncombe Speeches in the "Record."

Sharp Practice in Reference of Bills to Committees.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1874.

The Darien Canal Surveys.

The United States steamer Gettysburg, which conveyed the engineers appointed by the Isthmus Canal Commission to Darien and Nicaragua, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The engineers were accompanied by Commander Selfridge, the explorer of the Napipi Atrato route, and Lieutenant Commander Lull, the explorer of the Nicaraguan route. The engineers report both routes practicable, though that of the Atrato is believed to be the least expensive. The cost of construction ranges from fifty to eighty millions, according to the amount of labor bestowed upon the work and the character of the material used. The engineers will prepare their report at once and submit it to the Isthmus Commission, who, under their instructions, will make their final recommendation to the President, who, in turn, will bring the whole subject formally before Congress. The President is heartily in earnest in this great undertaking, and hopes to see the United States control the proposed connecting link between the two oceans.

Auction of Sumner's Effects.

On Wednesday all of the wines, some of the furniture and a few articles of *vertu* belonging to the late Senator Sumner will be sold at public sale. Great interest is manifested in this sale and everything will bring high prices. The late Senator was a *connoisseur* in wines. The stock is large and embraces the best brands of the old world.

Headquarters of the Army.

The proposed transfer of the headquarters of the army from Washington to St. Louis creates considerable surprise. The disapprobation of members of Congress seems to be particularly outspoken. They say that if there is any necessity for a general headquarters for the army, they should be at the seat of government. There is some talk of fixing this in time of peace by special enactment.

Board of Public Works.

It is understood that to-morrow a joint resolution will be introduced into the House suspending the functions of the Board of Public Works pending the conclusion of the investigations and until further action by Congress.

Printing Buncombe Speeches.

The Senate some time ago passed a joint resolution prohibiting the publication in the *Record* of any remarks not actually delivered in one of the two Houses. The House Committee on Printing, to which it was referred, looked upon the resolution as a direct blow at the House and as intended to put Representatives on an inequality with Senators. In the Senate the debate is unlimited, and consequently there is no necessity for a request for leave to print. In the House it is very rarely the case that a member can have his time extended beyond one hour, and on important questions he must therefore necessarily avail himself of the privilege of printing. Besides, there are a number of members who write very good speeches, but who can't get the floor to deliver them, and whose names would never appear in the *Record* but for the "leave to print." There is doubtless more talk than the good of the country requires, but so long as the rules of the House and Senate differ so widely, the House is likely to do just as it did to-day, viz.: reject any bill that puts it on an inequality with the other branch.

The Trick of Referring Bills to Committees.

Pending the consideration in the Committee of the Whole of a private bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations to pay a large claim growing out of the war, Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, objected to the practice of referring bills to committees that had really nothing to do with them. The bill under consideration, he said ought to have gone to the Committee on War Claims instead of the Committee on Appropriations, and he added that all the pernicious legislation with regard to claims was the result of erroneous references. In this connection he stated that a former member of Congress had several years ago got a bill through, which had been rejected by the Committee on Claims, by having it referred to another committee, and by which the government was compelled to pay a large sum of money which it was under no obligation to pay. The Committee on War Claims had also before it now a case in which the same ex-member of Congress had attempted to get a bill through by fraud. The ex-member referred to was William B. Stokes, of Tennessee, and the first case alluded to by Mr. Lawrence will be remembered as what is known as the Tennessee bounty fraud case. Stokes represented that a Tennessee company was entitled to bounty, and put in a bill before the Committee on Claims to authorize settlement for amounts alleged to be due them. The committee rejected it, whereupon Mr. Stokes sent it to another committee and by some means it was smuggled through, and Stokes and his agent obtained the money through the Second Auditor's office. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that the names of the alleged claimants were nearly all fictitious—in fact that it was a perfect swindle. Stokes was tried for the crime and convicted, but the Executive interposed and saved him from punishment.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gabriel Charles Gleyre, the French painter, is dead.

Tostee, the original *Grand Duchesse* of comic opera, has lately died in Paris.

The Spanish government has called into active service forty battalions of the reserve.

The Chicago Presbytery will reassemble to-day and proceed to vote on the case of Prof. Swing.

The fifty-eighth anniversary of the American Bible Society was held in Washington yesterday.

The New York stage drivers propose to strike to-day for an increase of wages from two dollars and a half to three dollars.

Captain Stephen W. Wilkins, for many years connected with steamboat interests at Memphis, died in that city Saturday night, of congestion of the lungs.

The President has appointed Senator Stephenson and Representative Lamar on the board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy.

Hon. George Robertson, ex-member of Congress from Kentucky and twenty years on the Supreme Bench of that State, died in Lexington Saturday night, aged eighty-four.

Walworth Jenkins, formerly Chief of Police of Louisville, died yesterday in that city of consumption. He was a Professor at West Point from 1859 to 1861. Chancellor Walworth, of New York, was his grandfather.

Weston brought his proposed five hundred mile walk to a close Saturday night on the four hundred and thirtieth mile, at 11 o'clock, 59 minutes and 14 seconds. The last mile was walked in ten minutes and fifty-three seconds.

Owing to the extraordinary depreciation of the assets of the late Oakes Ames, his executors have concluded to declare the estate insolvent. Commissioners have been appointed. It is believed that with sufficient time the estate will pay all debts nearly or quite in full.

The Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Chicago yesterday and was met by Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, objected to the practice of referring bills to committees that had really nothing to do with them. The bill under consideration, he said ought to have gone to the Committee on War Claims instead of the Committee on Appropriations, and he added that all the pernicious legislation with regard to claims was the result of erroneous references. In this connection he stated that a former member of Congress had several years ago got a bill through, which had been rejected by the Committee on Claims, by having it referred to another committee, and by which the government was compelled to pay a large sum of money which it was under no obligation to pay. The Committee on War Claims had also before it now a case in which the same ex-member of Congress had attempted to get a bill through by fraud. The ex-member referred to was William B. Stokes, of Tennessee, and the first case alluded to by Mr. Lawrence will be remembered as what is known as the Tennessee bounty fraud case. Stokes represented that a Tennessee company was entitled to bounty, and put in a bill before the Committee on Claims to authorize settlement for amounts alleged to be due them. The committee rejected it, whereupon Mr. Stokes sent it to another committee and by some means it was smuggled through, and Stokes and his agent obtained the money through the Second Auditor's office. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that the names of the alleged claimants were nearly all fictitious—in fact that it was a perfect swindle. Stokes was tried for the crime and convicted, but the Executive interposed and saved him from punishment.

THE TEXT BOOK QUESTION.

What the Proposed Change Would Cost —A Misrepresentation Corrected.

In the *Leader* of yesterday is published the result of an interview with Mr. A. H. English, school book publisher, who, during the recent book contest in the Central Board, endeavored to have a change made in the books used in this city. Mr. English says, according to the *Leader*, that "there are nine hundred thousand school children in the State, and the average cost of supplying these pupils now is one dollar and ten cents a head," or nearly one million dollars per year, to the book firms having such a contract. Taking the same premises, there being over twenty-one thousand school children in the city of Pittsburgh, we find that Mr. English had he obtained the change he desired in our school books, would have netted almost $25,000 per year in this city alone.

This would have been a very good thing for Mr. English had he gained his point in the text book fight—much better than he has had for years, although that has been good—but the public would have suffered accordingly.

Mr. English, in giving to the *Leader* reporter his cause of complaint out of his way to say of Maj. Russell Errett the following, (we quote from the *Leader*): "Mr. English thinks the Major made special efforts to get even with his revenge upon him for his opposition to the School Book bill at Harrisburg, by getting Frank Case, one of the employees of the COMMERCIAL, who is a member of the Central Board of Education, to kill the move in the latter body for a change in the local text-books, which, had it passed, would, of course, have been beneficial to Mr. English, as he publishes all the books here."

Now, we have only to say, in regard to this, that Mr. Case had no communication with Mr. Errett, in any way, upon the subject. We can say, however, that Mr. Errett was importuned to interfere on behalf of English & Co., but declined to say a word to any one, either *for or against*.

Killed by the Cars.

The body of James Wasson, a puddler in Lewis, Oliver & Phillips mill, Allegheny, was found about eight o'clock on Saturday night on the Fort Wayne railroad track, at Woods' Run, mangled in a horrible manner. It is supposed that deceased was walking on the track, and was run over in the approach of a train which he had not perceived. The Coroner empanelled a jury in the case, yesterday evening, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. Deceased was a sober, industrious mechanic, well liked by his companions, was forty years old, and resided in the mill company's houses, near the scene of the fatality. He leaves a wife and five children.

The Grade of Locust Street.

The Street Committee held a special meeting on Saturday afternoon to reconsider the question of the grade of Locust street in the Sixth ward. The committee at two o'clock visited the street and after thourough examination they returned to Municipal Hall and agreed to reduce the original improvement by increasing the grade between Boyd street to Magee street, thus saving a great portion of the heavy cut. Between Boyd and Chestnut street the grade was made twelve feet in the hundred instead of ten, and from Chestnut street it was made eight feet in the hundred to Magee street.

Elegant,

sweet, light and wholesome Bread, Rolls, Biscuits, Corn Bread, Muffins, Buckwheat and other Griddle Cakes, and Pastry and Cakes of every variety prepared with Dooley's Yeast Powder.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

EXCITEMENT IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT—RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

VERSAILLES, May 16.—The hall of the National Assembly was crowded to-day, as it was confidently believed a vote would be taken on the motion to give priority of discussion to the Electoral law over the Municipal bill, which motion had been made a cabinet question. When the hour for the meeting of the Assembly arrived, the Chamber presented an animated appearance. After order was restored and routine business disposed of, M. Rathie rose and opened the discussion, offering a motion requiring debate on the Electoral law to begin on Wednesday next. The motion was supported by Duke de Broglie in a speech in the course of which he declared that the government did not wish to evade its engagements in relation to the Municipal bill. Believing that the country desired that the Electoral law should be first discussed, he refused to accept an offer of Lucien Brun, of the extreme Right, that that party should oppose a motion giving priority to the discussion of the Electoral law, without implying lack of confidence in the ministry. The debate was continued until a late hour and the excitement in the Chamber was frequently so great that it became necessary to suspend proceedings. Upon the conclusion of the discussion, the question was put to the Assembly, and M. Buffet, the President, announced that the government had been defeated, the vote standing 317 to 381, showing a majority of 64 against discussing the Electoral law before the Municipal bill. There was much tumult in the Chamber after the declaration of the vote. When it had subsided, Duke de Cazes rose and offered a motion for the approval of

THE POSTAL CONVENTION

between France and the United States, which, he announced, was his last act as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the present Cabinet. The Assembly thereupon adjourned and the Ministers soon afterward handed in their resignations to President MacMahon.

PARIS, May 16.—Evening—The defeat of the government in the Assembly this afternoon and the resignation of the ministers is creating much surprise and excitement in this city. The boulevards are crowded this evening. It was the opinion of the public up to the last moment that a compromise would be effected. The vote against the government comprised three hundred and thirty-one members of the Left, twenty Bonapartists and thirty Legitimatists. Ex-President Thiers, who occupied his seat in the Assembly throughout the proceedings, voted with the opposition. Several reports are in circulation this evening in relation to the composition of the new ministry. Raoul Duval proposes a Cabinet to consist of four Republicans, two Legitimatists and two Bonapartists, in order, as he says, to effect the dissolution of the Assembly. Others suggest a Cabinet of which Buffet, Dufaure, Duke De Cazes and Goulard shall be members.

PARIS, May 16.—Midnight.—Goulard had a conference with President MacMahon this evening. The retiring ministers will remain at their posts until the crisis has passed. Negotiations for the formation of a new Cabinet will be continued on Sunday.

RUMORS REGARDING THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, May 17.—President MacMahon has accepted the resignation of the De Broglie Cabinet, and has intrusted to M. Goulard the formation of a new ministry, which is expected to be completed to-morrow. M. Goulard, on accepting the Premiership, declared that his policy would be to carry the constitutional bills through the Assembly and complete the organization of MacMahon's powers. It is reported that M. Goulard is forming a new government from the Right Center and the Conservative portion of the Left Center. M. Magne and others of the late ministry will probably be retained in office. The latest advices from Versailles mention Goulard as Minister of the Interior; Count Chandordy, Foreign Affairs; Magne, Finances; Mathieu Bodet, Public Works; Dessielligny, Commerce; Desjardins, Education, and General Bertand, War. The Republican journals strongly urge the immediate dissolution of the Assembly, which they declare powerless to constitute anything. There is a rumor that the extreme Right intend to move the restoration of the monarchy, and if the motion fails will vote for dissolution. The opinion is generally expressed that the Legitimatist party in the Assembly, by its vote of Friday, committed political suicide. It is asserted that their policy was inspired from Frohsdorff. The division between the Moderate and Extreme Right renders probable an alliance between the former section and the Conservative wing of the Left Center. A new majority may thus be constituted which will support the incoming government, and enable it to go on with the execution of the programme of the Septimate and bring about the speedy adoption of the constitutional bills. It is not thought that there is any immediate prospect of a dissolution of the Assembly. Tranquility prevails throughout France. President MacMahon's power is unquestioned.

LONDON, May 18.—The *Times* and other morning papers say the impression that an early dissolution of the French Assembly is inevitable, hourly gains strength.

England.

THE CZAR MAKES PARTING CALLS.

LONDON, May 18.—The Czar went to Windsor yesterday and bid farewell to the Queen. To-day he visits Guild Hall. All the flags of the city are flying.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—The steamship Frankfort, from New York, arrived out.

The steamer Weser, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Steamships Minnesota and Thuringia, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 16.—Consols for money 93⅝@93⅝; for account 93⅝@93⅝. 5-20s, 1865, 107½; do. 1867, 109¼; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 104¾. New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 32¾@33; Erie preferred, 50.

PARIS, May 16.—Rentes 59 francs 92½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 16.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 8⅝d; sales 15,000 bales; American 8,500; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 48s 3d.

ANTWERP, May 16.—Refined petroleum, 30½ francs.

Pickpockets About.

Robberies are becoming frequent. On Saturday, Mrs. Rowan, of Irwin station, Pennsylvania Railroad, was robbed on the train of a pocketbook containing $90 in cash and $800 in bank checks. It appears she was accosted by a woman who inquired the way to the cars for Harrisburg. The inquiring woman caught hold of the folds of Mrs. Rowan's dress while they walked a few yards, and she did not miss her pocketbook for some time afterward. Mrs. R. was rendered penniless.

John Hodge, a coal miner from the vicinity of Lock No. 3, complains to Alderman Schaffer, of the South Side, that he came to the city yesterday with $200 in his pockets, and that he was seized by a party of unknown men, who attempted to rob him. He escaped by paying them $5 00.

The police have charge of the clues in both cases.

The Attention

of our readers, and particularly those who desire a fine dress shirt, is directed to the card of Messrs. James A. Jones & Co., which appears in our paper to-day. Mr. Jones was formerly of the firm of Shedaker & Jones, of Philadelphia, and is well-known to many of our citizens as a cutter whose shirts are always a *perfect fit*. We heartily commend this firm to all our readers. Mr. R. M. Graham, the Pittsburgh Agent of Messrs. Jones & Co., will call upon those desiring dress shirts, and customers may depend upon having their work carefully attended to, both as to fit and quality of goods, by ordering through Mr. Graham, who is also a practical shirt maker. Mr. Graham can be found at the Robinson House in this city.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

CHEAPEST
Flour AND Grocery House
IN PITTSBURGH.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
The Great White River Flour,
Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.
☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE or Boarding for a Gentleman and his Wife for the summer, on line of Pennsylvania Railroad. Address Postoffice Box 1,172.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c., &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 243 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PARTNER—A SPECIAL from Two to Five Thousand Dollars, in a Wholesale Commission House on Liberty street. For particulars address with full name, A H C, Commercial office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, OR Married Couple, desiring a Furnished House, desirous of leaving the city for three or more months and willing a party to take charge of the same, can hear of such with full and satisfactory references, by addressing MRS. S. T. LIEZIEUR, Allegheny.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mining Lands, for Iron and Coal, in Missouri and Michigan. Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and description. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—STOCK, Fixtures and Lease, well located in Allegheny City. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Inquire at Dollar Savings Bank, Diamond, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—Two Planers and Matchers, one Moulder, 4 sides, two Iron Lathes, one Drill Press and one Tenoning Machine, for sale to order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Fifth street, Allegheny. P. O. Box 1,785.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A LITTLE BAY

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1874.

THE whole country had grown sick and tired of the miserable wrangling down in Arkansas, and will heartily support the President in his action recognizing BAXTER as the Governor of that State.

IT IS expected that the Senate Finance bill will come up in the House to-day, when an attempt will be made to pass it under a suspension of the rules. Little confidence, however, is felt in any quarter that the President will sign it in its present shape.

UNLIKE some of our Republican contemporaries, we are not at all surprised that the Connecticut Democracy should have nominated a blatant copperhead for United States Senator. No one can get more intelligence and patriotism out of one end of a machine than is put in at the other.

GETTING back to first principles: The Democracy of Connecticut have nominated a virulent rebel sympathizer for United States Senator, and the leading Democratic organ of Missouri raves about "stranger feet treading the battle fields made precious with the blood of slaveholding Democracy!" Comment is unnecessary.

DELEGATE CANNON was avowedly sent to Congress by BRIGHAM YOUNG to test the question of Mormon sovereignty in Utah. Our penitentiaries are full of men convicted of the crime of marrying more than one wife—yet CANNON sits in Congress the acknowledged husband of four women. It is a disgrace to the nation.

CROAKERS should remember that the dulness of business of which we complain is not peculiar to ourselves or limited to this continent. England is complaining of it. France is complaining of it. So are Germany and Austria, and other countries. These facts go to show, at least partially, that the evils we are suffering from result from general causes such as are beyond the reach of legislative supervision.

AND now the latest effort of the oil producers of Pennsylvania to force the price of petroleum up to a point rendering the business remunerative, has proved a failure. At the meeting at Petrolia, on the 15th inst., it was determined to abandon the "shut-down" scheme, and let matters take their course. Lack of unanimity among owners of wells caused the downfall of the well laid plan.

THE amended Steamboat Inspection bill having passed the lower branch of Congress, the Senate should act upon it—favorably, too—without delay. It may not be an entirely perfect measure, but the fact that it emancipates steamboatmen from the dictation of owners of useless and costly patent contrivances, by which the steamboat interest has heretofore been heavily loaded down, is a great point in its favor.

THE fighting General of the Confederacy, J. B. HOOD, has, as we predicted he would, promptly entered the lists against his whilom commander, JOHNSTON, in defense of his soldierly qualities, and right lusty are the blows he deals. The various controversies now waging between the ex-leaders of the rebellion show what a hollow, selfish sham it was, and will furnish much valuable material for the unbiased historian of the future.

IF, AS is predicted by a number of medical authorities, this is is to be an exciting cholera season, it behooves Pittsburgh to set her house in order for the possible visitation without delay. A New York paper believes that the germs of this pestilence are now lying latent in this city, and are only waiting for the rapidly approaching hot weather to make their presence felt by a cholera epidemic. We are not alarmists; but we call upon the proper city authorities to make at once such sanitary preparations and regulations as the safety of our people, in any event, demand.

ABOUT the middle of last February the employees of one of the Philadelphia iron manufactories suddenly gave notice that unless an advance of twenty per cent. on their wages were at once allowed, they would cease work on the following day. The response to this summary demand was an instant and general discharge of all hands and a cessation of work. The strikers have been out of employment nearly three months, and last Friday operations were resumed at the works at a general reduction of twelve and a half per cent. on the wages they obtained previous to the strike. It is to be hoped they may now have the wit to profit by their dearly-bought experience.

LATEST mail advices from England describe the outlook of industrial affairs in that country as being anything except satisfactory. Money is unusually abundant, banks accustomed to pay their surplus daily is transferring it on call, have to retain it idle in their own vaults. Their depositors, fearing new enterprises, hesitate to employ their constantly-increasing credits, preferring for the present inactivity to ventures at a time when there is doubt and uncertainty where, heretofore, everything was believed to be safe. The existing labor disputes also involve the heaviest and most widely-spread industries of England, and they are felt in all securities connected with iron, coal and general manufacturing.

FOR several years past the question of making Boston the winter port of Montreal, or, more properly speaking, of the St. Lawrence, has been entertained, and from a combination of circumstances is now brought into unusual prominence. It is anticipated that when the pending and contemplated improvements in the Canadian canals are effected, Montreal will become the grand center for the receipt and distribution of the maritime provinces, New York and the Middle States. From December until May, however, the water routes to that city are ice-bound, and it is expected that a great deal more grain will be received at Montreal during the open season than can be shipped from it. So it is proposed that Boston shall receive an increased portion of this surplus, and that city feels quite capable of meeting the emergency.

A NOVEL, and possibly important change of front, has just been made by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in its defense against the leading suit (already referred to in these columns) instituted against it by the State of Illinois. The case has been transferred to the United States Court by a writ of certiorari, upon the alleged ground that the railroad law of the State deprives it of certain rights, privileges and immunities secured to it by the Constitution of the United States, and that, if the suit is tried in the State court, it will be deprived of these rights. The case will come up at the June term of the court. This action is looked upon as the most important step taken during the whole progress of the protracted railroad war in that State. It is an ingenious and quite unexpected application of the principle of the Civil Rights bill, and is likely to lead to the carrying of similar cases in other States into the United States Courts on similar writs.

SOME recently collected statistics concerning local industrial investments in England show them to be fully as precarious and as likely to prove unprofitable as investments made in foreign enterprises. Of shares in British mines, seventy-eight per cent. pay no dividends; seventy-four per cent. of the investment pays no dividend, and seventy-five per cent. of the mines pay no dividends, while, with regard to shares in foreign mines, nearly fifty per cent. pay no dividends; forty-seven per cent. of the investment pays nothing, and fifty-nine per cent. of foreign mines pay nothing. It will therefore be seen that in so far as results amount to evidence in favor of honest representation, fair management and soundness of these undertakings, such evidence is against British home enterprises in mining. It further appears that only twenty-two mining enterprises out of every hundred in Great Britain turn up successful, whilst forty-one undertakings of the same kind out of one hundred in foreign countries result successfully. The same disproportion also exists with regard to the capital invested, unfavorable to such investments at home. The "Council of English bondholders," who are just now busily engaged in trying to depreciate the credit of American industrial enterprises and investments, would do well to ponder the significance of these facts, as related to their own character and standing.

Nearly the whole country reports that there was never a better prospect for the fruit and wheat crops than at present.

ACCIDENTS AND CARE.

Hardly any other two words in the language are more frequently or grossly misused than the words accident and casualty. No allusion is intended to diverse and antagonistic theories of providence, according to which there is no place for accident or casualty in a world in which nothing happens by chance. We do not mean to go so deep when we say that there is seldom occasion for the use of either of the words referred to in the sense in which it is commonly employed. "No deity is absent, when prudence is present," was a Roman saying, founded on the observation that foresight and care, as a rule, protect their possessor even under perilous circumstances. The truth is more obvious now than it was when each department of nature and each distinct country or even village were believed to be controlled by their own supernatural powers, often in conflict with one another. In those days amulets, charms and such like guardianship were relied upon for protection against enemies which no prudence could foresee, or any sagacity ward off. Mere inferiority in mechanical skill, and the defects of the artificial physical agencies with which men worked and traveled, were constant sources of danger in ordinary life and in journeying from place to place. Within living memory, when the horse was the chief instrument of locomotion over considerable distances, the safety of travelers was constantly dependent upon uncertain animal terrors or caprices, and thus made liable to accidents which no care or prudence could wholly prevent.

Every one knows, we suppose, that traveling is, or at least ought to be, safer now than ever before. The steamboat and the railway train, besides their other advantages, carry people over great spaces with less risk to life or limb than any other means of locomotion ever used,—a truth completely established by statistics. The disasters which have lately overtaken so many ocean steamers cannot justly be reckoned among the natural contingencies of the business, and are generally referred to causes which may be removed, and which should not have been permitted to exist. If injustice is thus done to meritorious men, there is no remedy that we can perceive, since the conclusion is simply forced upon the minds of disinterested observers that only incompetence or carelessness or both could have produced such results. Or if this conclusion seems excessively harsh, one may assume that the deficiency lay not with the men in charge of the vessels, but in the rules prescribed for their direction and regulation by the companies they served. Certainly there has been nothing so unusual in the ordinary conditions of the voyage as to account for such a succession of calamities to ships rightly built, manned and commanded, while the assumption of defective vigilance is sustained by the fact that men not held to their duty by strict supervision almost inevitably grow careless of surrounding perils as they grow familiar with them.

This truth is strikingly illustrated by the fact lately brought out by a New York investigator of railroad accidents in this country, that two-thirds of these so-called casualties among railroad employees are the results of carelessness. In other words, men continually in or about the trains after a little while habitually expose themselves to needless risks. To a great extent, the same thing is true of accidents to passengers. Either against warning even, they stand on the platforms of the cars, or in getting on or getting off a train, they voluntarily take chances of peril against taking which many of them would promptly and obligingly warn others.

Writing of railway accidents, we may mention that, according to the inquirer just referred to, it is a mistake to believe that they are more common in this country than in Europe. Of railway disasters, he asserts, that a larger number in proportion to mileage has always occurred in England than in the United States, and in other European countries accidents increase steadily with the extension of the roads. The reason of the great number of accidents in England is found in the rapidity with which trains there run and in the close proximity with which they succeed one another. The traffic and travel are so enormous in proportion to space that train follows train with the slightest admissible interval, while they run with a speed seldom permitted on this side of the water. With us express trains seldom run at a rate of more than from twenty to thirty-five miles an hour, whereas an English express train on the London and Northwestern Road makes fifty-two miles an hour, close on a mile a minute. Hence, in consideration of the great number of accidents as well as of the wear and tear of the road caused by this rapid running they are now agitating the subject of getting rid of its necessity by making additional roads.

How much want of proper care has to do with disasters, both on land and sea, is, we suppose, apparent in the fact that the disasters usually occur in rapid succession. By their recurrence in this manner the utmost public horror and indignation, the responsible parties are frightened into vigilance, and no more serious calamities take place until they have had time to forget the past and to become once more indifferent to present peril.

PERSONAL.

The condition of Representative Mellish is not improved. He still refuses to take nourishment, saying that he is advised to decline eating by Horace Greeley.

Miss Sherman, the gentle and amiable daughter of the General, will be married early in June to Lieutenant Fitch, who will resign his position in the navy and enter on the pursuit of some lucrative business in St. Louis.

The assets of the estate of the late Oakes Ames have depreciated to such an extent that the executors have concluded to represent the estate as insolvent. The estate was valued at from four to five millions of dollars at the time of his death.

Forty-three of the fifty-eight men under Secretary Richardson served bravely in the war and bear marks of hard service. Eleven have lost one arm; four have lost one leg; one has lost his right hand and a part of his left; and another has lost both hands; while those without right hands have learned to write with their left, he has done still more, and learned to write with a pen screwed into a plate fastened around his wrist.

The forthcoming marriage of Miss Nellie Grant is an event that naturally enough awakens a great deal of interest in society. It will be the first marriage ever solemnized in the White House, and attracts the more attention on that account. There is no reason why the President's daughter should not have all the advantages that belong to her exceptional position, as she certainly will have the best wishes of all who have daughters and all who want husbands, besides the rest of mankind.

A good story is current of an attempt to form a club from the splendid literary material which old Concord afforded twenty-five years ago. Emerson conceived the idea, and he invited his friends, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Channing, George William Curtis and Alcott to meet at his house every Monday evening. There was about as much variety of temperament in the club as there was of color in Joseph's robe. Emerson tried heroically to blend them, but in vain. Hawthorne would not say a word; the others were about as genial, and three sessions finished the club.

The Geological Survey.

The following commissioners, under the act providing for a geological survey of the State, were appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate prior to its adjournment:

To Pardee, Hazleton; William A. Ingham, Philadelphia; Henry S. Eckert, Reading; Henry McCormick, Harrisburg; James Macfarlane, Towanda; John B. Pearce, Philadelphia; Robert B. Wilson, M. D., Clearfield; Daniel J. Morrell, Johnstown; Henry W. Oliver, Pittsburgh; Samuel Q. Brown, Pleasantville, Venango county.

IT IS a custom at Galway fair for all the marriageable girls to assemble and tempt all wanting wives, by their captivating charms, to be made more happy for life. Says an American gentleman of the highest character, who was an eye-witness, and invited by a nobleman to go and see these girls: At twelve o'clock precisely we went, as directed, to a part of the ground higher than the rest of the field, where we found from sixty to one hundred young women, well dressed, with good looks and good manners, and presenting a spectacle quite worthy any civil or modest man's feelings. They were the marriageable girls of the country, who had come to show themselves on the occasion to the young men who wanted wives; and this was the plain and simple custom of the fair. I can plainly say that I saw in the custom no great impropriety—it certainly did not imply that, though they were ready to be had, anybody could have them. It was not a Circassian slave market, where the richest purchaser could make his selection. They were in no sense of the term on sale, nor did they abandon their right of choice, but that which is done constantly in more refined society, under various covers and pretences—at theaters, at balls, and public exhibitions—I will say nothing about the churches, was done by these humble and unpretending people in this straightforward manner.

JUNE.

Why should I care to count the time?
I know the moments flee too fast;
I know the day has seen its prime,
And I shall lose it in the past.

What if the whole of happy June
Is full of just such days of bliss?
I would not have them come too soon,
I would not lose an hour of this!

The world has made me laugh—and weep:
And dreams have been its only boon.
I'd give the world away to keep
The gold of this one afternoon!

To lose all memory and all care
And lie forever at my ease,
Fanned by a saintly scented air
Wandering across such fields as these;

To need no more, to wish no more,
Than buttercups and columbine:
Nursed by the days that came before,
And happy if the sun but shine;

To be as wealthy as the grass,
Gay as yon brook (and not know why),
Idle as those white clouds that pass
Across the quiet of the sky.

Why should I care to count the hours?
Too fast, too fast, they glide away;
Too soon to-morrow will be ours
And we shall call this yesterday.

Fade, phantoms of the busy year!
June days shall be my providence,
Pass by me, thought! and leave me here
In this charmed region of the sense.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Wisdom doth live with children round her knees.
Books, leisure, perfect freedom, and the talk
Man holds with week-day man in the homely walk
Of the mind's business; these are the degrees
By which true sway doth mount; this is the stalk
True power doth grow on.

Happy Republican Michigan boasts of a surplus in its Treasury of a million dollars.

If there were not so much filth in our streets, the trouble of cleaning them would not be so great.

The Connecticut Eaton is described as an ante-war Democrat. Mistake. He was an *anti*-war Democrat.

The Southern peach crop promises a splendid return. The trees are reported to be a solid mass of bloom.

The New York *World* compliments General Dix. It feels constrained to admit that he is not a Democrat.

"Timely Topics" of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* cries for quarter. Agreed: we are chivalrous. Underground goes the hatchet.

A new mission has been born into the world, which undertakes to make mankind happier and better by the universal distribution of flowers.

If this news of Butler's contemplated retirement from public life is really true, how happy Massachusetts, and Beacon Hill, especially, will be.

As New Mexico is getting ready for admission into the Union, and will want a gifted Senator, Schurz thinks of emigrating to the land of the Greasers.

All the Republican papers of Missouri unite in advising Senator Schurz to join the Democratic party in full connection. They think he has been on probation long enough.

The outrage on the British Vice Consul Magee, in Guatemala, has been quickly followed by an offer of indemnity by the Guatemalan government. They are afraid of that lion.

The Democrats of New Jersey will nominate George B. McClellan for the Governorship of that State. The last platform upon which he ran declared that the war was a failure.

It is intimated that Tweed is reading for the ministry, which he proposes to enter on the expiration of his term of imprisonment. He should first preach from the Eighth Commandment.

The notorious Mary Walker aspires to journalism. She has selected Cleveland as her *locale*, for which Pittsburgh is duly grateful. But what has the Forest City done to deserve the infliction?

The New Hampshire Democrats propose to have a rousing inaugural celebration and parade this year. They'd better. It has been, and will continue to be, a long time between drinks with them.

The bill recently passed by the State Legislature to protect the lives of the people of Philadelphia, dose not provide for the punishment of any editor of a Philadelphia paper who prints a joke or indites anything sharp.

The Supreme Court of Maine holds, in a recent decision, that not to exclude from railroad cars persons so drunk as to be noisy and quarrelsome is negligence which will make the railroad company responsible for damages.

The editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who is a member of the party and ought to know what he is talking about, says the Democratic party is not only divided, but it has not one single leader of genius and nerve.

Republicanism is making headway in Northern Alabama. They have recently carried the elections in six of the largest cities of that State—Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Opelika and Huntsville—all of which have been under Democratic rule.

The Boston *Herald* takes exception to our recent statement that the Philadelphia *Ledger's* circulation of 91,000 copies is the largest in the country, and affirms that its own average circulation for last April was 106,950. We herald the correction with pleasure.

The oil fever has broken out in Burmah. Petroleum has been produced there for over two thousand years, but only in limited quanties. Now, however, a sudden energy has entered into the business. In one district alone there are four and fifty wells, and others are being added daily.

Another car coupler "that will work an entire revolution in the present dangerous," etc., etc., has been forged in the inner consciousness of an Iowa Judge. About fifteen thousand of these concerns have already been patented, and still railway companies cry for one that is good for anything.

Put the System in Fighting Tune.

The great object in cases of indigestion and its accompanying derangements of the liver, bowels and nerves, is to put the stomach in a condition to digest, rapidly and well, such food as the food submitted to it for action. This is accomplished, and much more than this, by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A dose should be taken before every meal. The good effect will soon be apparent. The loss of flesh, strength and energy, which usually occurs in dyspepsia will be arrested. The deterioration of bile to the skin will cease, and that cathartic fluid will pass into the bowels and assist in keeping them free. Every organ connected with or dependent upon the stomach will be toned and renovated. The kidneys, the sifters of the system, will be beneficially influenced, as well as the liver, the alimentary canal and the pores. In short, the whole organization will be put in fighting trim necessary to resist and expel disease. If the medicine is taken regularly and persistently, this result will inevitably follow.

EST'D 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.
Sold at Wholesale and Retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
69 WATER STREET
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
GRAND UNION HOTEL.
BRESLIN, PURCELL & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Will open June 1st, at popular prices; $21 per week for June; $28 per week for July and August. Weight.
Rooms can be engaged at the Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New York City.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873.....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND.....63,368 57
Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, Payable in May and November.
The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.
President—Isaac Jones.
Vice-President—Jos. B. D. Meady.
Secretary—Geo. H. Hoffman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.
TRUSTEES:
Isaac Jones, C. C. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. B. D. Meads,
Jacob Painter, Jno. P. Henderson,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.
Wm. K. Nimick.
Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and Saturday evening, from 6 o'clock to 8. M.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
BELFAST GINGER ALE
BELFAST GINGER ALE.
Ginger Ale, a Summer Drink, the best, mildest and most effectual remedy known for any Disorder of the
STOMACH OR BOWELS.
BELFAST GINGER ALE.
Ten Gross just received of the Belfast Ginger Ale. Genuine only to be had at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.

FOR STATE SENATE, FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—
MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
Subject to decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District.

FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
WM. C. SMYTHE,
Subject to the decision of the Republicans of Allegheny City.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—
E. A. MONTOOTH,
Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—
JOHN S. ROBB,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL R. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of
FRENCH & QUAY,
Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.
M. S. QUAY.
JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Attorney.

REMEMBER!!
FOR VALUE IN
TEAS, COFFEE, &c.,
TRY THE
GOLDEN CANISTER HOUSE
MAHOOD & HOGG
Family Grocers.
WE SOLICIT A TRIAL OF OUR
English Breakfast Tea,
AT $1 00 PER POUND.
29 DIAMOND ST.
PITTSBURGH
MWF

A POINTED ADDRESS.
Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.
The Foundation Principle,
READY MONEY.
The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.
The very smallest rate of profit charged.
The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation allowed.
The customer free from payments of extra profits, necessary to credit business to cover losses.
Any article not approved is immediately exchanged, altered, or another made, and if these endeavors fail, or customer prefers, the money returned in full.
Orders from the city and country executed on this basis.
INSPECTION AND TRIAL SOLICITED ON THIS RECONSTRUCTED PLAN.
Patterns sent post free. Requests should give outline of kind and price preferred.
Our Stock is the largest in the city, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, as well as in piece goods for order work.
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.
The One-Price, Ready Money
CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE,
59 Market Street.
New Dress Goods.
Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
Velours,
Pongees,
Japanese Cloths.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
New Dress Goods,
NOW IN STOCK.
NEW STOCK
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth inspection.
BLACK ALPACAS
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantеens,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
TAMISE CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
ALL-WOOL AND SILK WARP CASHMERES.
BLACK HERNANIS, Pure Silk Warp.
A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dress Goods,
COMPRISING
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
DEBEGES, PONGEES, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS and CHECK SILKS
In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Chintzes, Prints and Percales,
Shawls, Jackets and Polonaises,
Nottingham & Tambourd Lace Curtains
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS AND JEANS.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
Just the Thing for Summer Suits.
A FULL LINE AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVE.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE.
Second Floor, Entrance No. 36.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled. Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.
NAYLOR'S
PHILADELPHIA
REGALIA EMPORIUM.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
REGALIA and PARAPHERNALIA
FOR
Masonic, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanic, American Protestant, and all Secret Societies.
Gold and Silver Embroideries.
Societies in Pittsburgh and Vicinity are requested to send for Price List. Orders by mail carefully attended to. Address
Charles Naylor,
MWF 54 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.
PAPERS.
PAPERS.
For the Dry Goods Trade,
For the Hardware Trade,
For the Grocery Trade,
For the Glass Trade,
For the Druggist Trade,
For the Butcher Trade,
For the Building Trade,
For Canvassing Hams,
For Lining Houses,
For Roofing Houses,
For Roasted Coffee.
Paper Bags, Printing and Tea Papers.
Roofing Cement, Saturated Felt.
FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,
MWF 32 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MOUNT SAVAGE
Fire Brick.
CHAS. M. MacGOWAN,
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and the West, P. O. BOX 378,
Office, Room 2, 96½ FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE
Mountain Fire Brick,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named Brick at
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK AND FURNACE LININGS.
P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA.
Pittsburgh Office—No. 3 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.
Mrs. HINELY & CO.'S
LADIES' AND GENT'S
Dining Rooms and Ice Cream Saloon,
No. 16 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Meals at all hours. Boarding by the Day, Meal or Week. Meals sent to offices.

DRY GOODS.
NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING;
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Curtains!
TAMBOURED LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE SHADES,
VESTIBULE LACE.
Ladies when Cleaning House will find a large assortment of Curtains,
AT
White, Orr & Co.'s
25 Fifth Avenue.
LUMBER &C.
J. H. MORRISON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
SAWED LUMBER,
BOXES, FLOORING, PAILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
No. 386 River Avenue,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of
Dry Pine and Hemlock
JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND CHESTNUT
PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS, PICKETS, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
OFFICE AND YARDS:
Twenty-ninth and Liberty Sts.
PROPOSALS.
Notice to Contractors.
WYLIE AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.
SEALED PROPOSALS
FOR THE
Paving and Laying Crossings on Wylie Avenue,
From Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue, will be received at the office of the Secretary, No. 87 Fifth Avenue, until SATURDAY, May 30, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon.
The contract will consist of about 15,700 square yards of Paving, and about 1,000 square feet of Crossings.
Bidders will specify clearly the kind and quality of the pavement they propose to lay, together with references to the various places where the same has been put down.
Bidders will accompany their proposals with bonds, as required by the city.
Blank forms and any information required can be had at the office of the Engineers, Wells & Johnston, Room 41, Municipal Hall.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city so to do.
WILLIS BOOTHE,
CHARLES JEREMY,
W. R. HAGAN,
SAMUEL B. WAUGHTER,
JOHN T. PATTERSON,
Commissioners.
CHAS. P. DUFF, Secretary.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Second Avenue Improvement.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the Paving of the Second and Third sections of Second Avenue (from Murphy Street to Greenwood crossing) will be received at the office of the secretary, No. 70 Grant Street, up to Saturday, May 23d, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The contract will consist of about 65,000 square yards of Paving.
Bidders will specify clearly the kind and quality of the Pavement they propose to lay, together with references to the various places where the same has been put down.
Bidders will accompany their Proposals with Bonds, as required by the city, in the sum of $100,000.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the City so to do.
W. J. LEWIS,
J. D. SCULLY,
M. K. MOORHEAD,
E. H. PALMER, 2d,
PETER CONNELLY,
Commissioners.
GEO. T. OLIVER, Secretary.
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, May 11, 1874.
NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at this Office until the 21st INST., inclusive, FOR PUBLISHING THE FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR 1873.
Manuscript of the work can be seen at this office.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., May 11, 1874.
NOTICE TO BINDERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at this Office until the 21st INST., inclusive, for Rebinding One Hundred and Seventy-three (173) Miscellaneous Dockets and Index Books of District Court and Court of Common Pleas.
Samples of the work required can be seen, and full information had regarding same on application at Prothonotary's Office.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.
NOTICE.
The citizens of Allegheny are notified to be economical in the use of water. Owing to an accident the new works will not be running for some time, and as the old machinery is not capable of supplying the city, if the water is wasted, the use of hose and running of fountains is prohibited. This order will be enforced, so that there will be a supply in case of fire, and the residents of the upper portion of the city may have a supply of water.
WM. PAUL, Jr.,
Superintendent of Water Works.
George F. Shupert,
SIGN AND CARD PAINTER,
No. 1 SIXTH STREET, (Near Suspension Bridge,)
PITTSBURGH.
The original and only Advertiser on Mirrors.

DRY GOODS.
SATURDAY, MAY 16th.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
New Millinery Goods,
New Embroideries and White Goods,
New Gloves and Hosiery.
Latest Styles
Ladies and Children's Hats and Bonnets, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
A most complete assortment, just opened.
NEW EBROIDERIES,
All new choice patterns, at very low prices
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
All sizes, styles and qualities.
LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Most decided bargains in these goods.
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS
Medium and finest, at our usual low prices
SPRING AND SUMMER GLOVES,
Full Stock of Kid, Lisle Thread and Silk.
NEW WHITE GOODS.
Nainsook and Jaconet Muslins.
Swiss and Organdie Muslins.
White and Colored P. K's.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
White and Fancy Shirts, Neck Wear.
Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Spring and Summer underwear.
Cotton and Merino Socks.
Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c.
STOCK COMPLETE AT ALL TIMES.
WHOLESALE HOUSE.
HORNE & CO.'S,
Market Street.
NEW GOODS A RRIVING DAILY
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Notions, Small Wares,
Millinery and Straw Goods.
we offer Special Inducements in Variety
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.
CARPETS.
NEW STYLES
CARPETINGS!
NOW ARRIVING.
Our Spring Stock now opening, comprising the Latest Novelties and Styles introduced at home or abroad, has been selected with special reference to this market, and merits the attention of all contemplating refurnishing.
Oliver McClintock & Company,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
Spring Stock!
New Styles,
Large Assortment,
All Grades,
Low Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FURNITURE.
FURNITURE,
At Reduced Prices.
J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
97, 99 and 101 Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL AND OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PHILADELPHIA and EXCELSIOR
Lawn Mowers.
Roses, Geraniums, Dahlias, Fuchias, Gladiolus, Verbenas, &c., &c.,

A. A. McCARTY,
BROKER,
No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

WANTED,
MORTGAGES
FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS.
MWS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 16, 1874.

The following telegraphic report of the condition of the New York banks was received to-day:

Loans, decrease	$1,916,100
Specie, decrease	3,900
Legal tenders, increase	1,302,300
Deposits, increase	198,300
Circulation, increase	1,200
Reserve, increase	1,258,400

This report is but a repetition of that of last week, and shows the gradual accumulation of money in the great commercial centers.

All loans are now being made at 3 per cent. per annum, and commercial paper, when the names are known, is easily placed at legal interest.

—Banking business of all kinds was dull to-day and counter transactions fell off in number and aggregate values. The discount rate of 8 to 10 per cent. continues to be the quotation at bank, and the outside rate runs up one or two per cent. higher; strict scrutiny as to security is exercised in all cases. Eastern exchange is about equal to the demand, and is handled between the banks at par.

—General trade cont'nues dull in manufacturing circles, and prices registered are such that it is doubtful whether there is any profit in running. A growing feeling is recognizable in favor of preserving the prestige of the Pittsburgh market for the iron trade; men who desire to transact business on a legitimate basis prefer this market to any other, and much of the trade of late years scattered over the country is converging to this point. When a revival of business does set in, it will believe sooner or later it must, Pittsburgh will have a firm hold upon the best trade of the country.

Merchants know that when they buy manufactured iron at other centers they are purchasing at second-hand, for these centers are supplied in the first place largely from this market. The merchant who fails to come to this city to make his purchases, is at the mercy of those who have taken advantage of the circumstances equally under the control of all. A year ago bar iron was selling at 4.1-5 cents, now it is quoted at 2¾, and in some cases ¼ lower. Prices are, therefore, far below those of last year, the benefit of which the public are reaping.

—We have received a copy of the report of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the year ending November 30th, 1873.

The operations of the company are reported by the lessees once a year, on or before March 1, in each year, and do not appear in the company's report until the subsequent year. The total earnings in 1871-72, amounted to $3,560,481, and the operating expenses to $1,631,714, leaving the net earnings at $1,928,767. From this balances the lessees paid for rental, interest, sinking fund, &c., as per requirements of lease, $1,150,697, and for betterments $650,765—from which it appears that substantially the whole net income for that year was expended in the improvement of the property and development of the business of the road. For the betterments, however, the lessees received at par construction and equipment bonds, as heretofore stated. The receipts of this company on lease account of the year 1872-73 amounted to the sum of $1,127,939. The disbursements were as follows:

Dividends Nos. 37, 38, 39 and 40	$ 786,754
Interest on funded debt	260,188
Consolidated sinking fund (cost of bonds purchased)	39,745
Maintaining organization	8,559
Total disbursements	$1,120,210
—leaving an unexpended balance of	1,729
Financial condition at close of the year:	
Capital stock—guaranteed, 11,295,200; old issues, $21,300, and scrip issues, $12,503	$11,243,03
Mortgage bonds—1st (money for same in hands of trustees), $18,000; 2d, $1,252,000, and 3d, $1,104,500	2,374,84
Consolidated and S. F. mortgage of 1900—$1,500,500 (less bonds in guaranteed sinking fund $9,500)	1,490,00
Construction and equipment bonds of 1913	600,00
Dividends and coupons, $220,339, and railroads, &c., $171,954	391,31
Net earnings, $408,602, and guaranteed income, $65,198	473,23
Total liabilities	$16,581,330
Construction, $12,687,157; equipment, $2,884,141; machinery and tools, $97,613; personal property, $43,435, and telegraph line, $16,944	15,729,16
Massillon and Cleveland R. R. stock, $62,500; mortgage bonds of 1900 in reserve, $45,000; Pennsylvania Company loan, $83,700, and materials account, Pennsylvania R. R. Co., lessees, $228,620	419,29
Due from personal accounts	164,46
Cash with Treasurer, $23,334, and at N. Y. Agency, $240,215	263,54
Total property and assets	$16,581,330

In accordance with the terms of the lease the lessees are to make all necessary improvements and additions to the road and equip stock, so as to provide for the encouragement and development of "the future growth of the business" of the road. The increase in the tonnage, during the past two years has rendered necessary large expenditures, as in this direction in 1871-72 $650,000, and in 1872-73 $724,655, or a total in two years of $1,355,439. The betterments for 1873-74 are not yet fully made account on the books of the company—the claim not having been adjusted at the close of the fiscal year, in liquidation of the amount expended in 1871-72 the company have issued 7 per cent. 40 year construction and equipment bonds to the extent of $650,000, which the lessees, as provided in the lease contract, took at par. A similar proceeding will be had in settling up the betterment account of 1872-73. These bonds are redeemable through the instrumentality of a sinking fund of 1 per cent per annum.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 16, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20's, 1862	113¾	113¾	...
5-20's, 1864	116¼	116¼	...
5-20's, 1865	117¼	117¼	...
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	117¾	...
5-20's, 1867	120¾	120¾	...
5-20's, 1868	120¾	120¾	...
10-40's	114¾	114¾	...
15-40's, coupons	116¾	116¾	...
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾	...
Registered 1867	117¾	117¾	...
Western Union Tel.	71¾	71¾	71⅝
Pacific Mail	33¾	...	...
Adams Express	70¾	...	...
Wells-Fargo Express	100	...	...
American Express	57¾	...	...
United States Express	62¾	...	...
New York Central	97¾	...	97¾
Michigan Central	95	...	...
Michigan Southern	79¾	...	79¾
Illinois Central	98	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97¾	...	97¾
Chicago & Northw'n.	43¾	...	43¾
Do. preferred	61	...	61
Rock Island	...	...	97¾
St. Paul, common	...	...	39¾
Wabash, common	...	...	37⅛
Fort Wayne	93¾	...	...
Ohio & Mississippi	...	...	23¾
Union Pacific	...	...	27⅛
Chicago & Alton	100	...	...
C., C. & I. C.	...	...	19¾
Terre Haute, old	...	...	8¾
Do. new	...	...	8¾
Missouri's	...	...	96¾

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	49¾	
Pennsylvania scrip	100	
Reading	56¾	56¾
United Companies of New Jersey	125	125¾
Oil Creek	6¼	
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	89	90
Central Transportation Company	43¼	
Empire Transportation Company	54	54½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, May 18, 1874. }

Trade to-day, as usual on Saturday, fell off somewhat from the average maintained during the week. Merchants, however, report a fair trade for Saturday, and generally express themselves as well satisfied with the week's business. In produce and commission business trade was quite active during the early part of the day, and the wholesale grocers report a very active business during the morning. The grain market was rather dull, but exhibited less tendency toward a decline in quotations than was shown on Friday. In no trade was there any important change in quotations.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,570	Apples, bbls	51
Cheese, lbs	114,000	Corn, sks	533
Barley, sks	150	Oats, sks	173
Peaches, bbls	25	Bacon, pcs	2,821
Bacon, lbs	14,000	Furs, pcs	2,000

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river for the week ending May 16, 1874.

Flour, bbls.	Apples, bbls.	Cheese, bxs.	Corn, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Butter, lbs.	Potatoes, bush.
1,150	340	210	4,750	1,700	...	...	1,600	940	770
3,440	114	108	2,300	170	170	...	5,600	20	190
2,600	110	100	2,365	506	...	...	3,000	150	25
1,000	60	120	1,105	909	170	176	1,800	200	25
2,422	28	172	620	600	...	...	1,700	29	34
2,670	71	94	70	695	...	...	1,000	50	75
11,382	723	804	9,121	4,240	614	176	11,572	1,389	1,094

Bacon, pcs 14,466.

The following are corrected quotations for wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small orders merchants charge an advance on the quotations given below:

APPLES—Market very firm with receipts of 726 barrels during the week. We quote $7 00@8 00 for choice; common brands at $4 00@5 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 80c ₱ gal; fair to good 60@70c.

ASHES—Dull trade and light demand. Sola ashes, refined 4½@4¾c; common 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

BEANS—$ ₱ bush; $1 80 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kliderkins of 72 gals, $22 70@23 24; 9 bbls, 41 gals, $42 25@42 75; bbls, 42 gals, $22 50@23 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 5 doz bottles, $3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade very active. We quote prices as follows: Canvassed hams ₱ lb, 12¾c; plain 13½c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 9½c; shoulders, plain, 9¼c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₱ lb, 12¾c; breakfast bacon, plain 12c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; dried beef, plain 16½c; beef tongues, $6 ₱ doz, $6 50@7 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8c; rib sides, do, 10c; short rib sides, do, 10½c; clear sides, do, 11c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $18 50; prime lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 11½c; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 12½c; ¼ bbls, do, 13¼c; buckets, do, 12¾c; in 3 lb cadlies, do, 13½c; in 5 lb cadlies, do, 13½c; in 3 lb pails, do, 14¾c; in 5 lb pails, do, 13½c; in 10 lb pails, do, 13¼c; bam sausage, ₱ lb, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, ₱ gallon, 88c.

BUTTER—Butter is unchanged in price, and has a good sale at yesterday's quotations. The receipts during the week of 13 packages, which is slightly below the average. Choice roll rules at 25@28c; good to prime 20@22c.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 35@2 40; fair to good $2 00@2 25.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₱ doz; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@ 3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $1 00@1 25; whisks $1 00@1 75.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: 1½ lb cans, $1 90 per doz; ½ lb cans, $3 00; ¼ lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27 00; 10 lb cans 50c ₱ lb.

CANNED GOODS—Owing to the the scarcity of dried fruits, trade in canned goods has been very active and sales large during the last few days. We notice a shipment of four hundred and twenty cases to St. Louis by one principal house in this line, in the city. Fruits in syrups—3d ₱ can, California apricots, ₱ dozen $2 00; 2 ₱ blackberries, $2 10; 2 ₱ Winslow's blueberries, $2 50; 2 ₱ red cherries, $2 75; 2 ₱ damsons, $2 10; 2 ₱ gooseberries, $2 50; 2 ₱ green gages, $3 50; 2 ₱ egg plums, $3 50; 2 ₱ damson, plums, $2 10; 2 ₱ peaches, $3 25; 2 ₱ pears, $3; 3 ₱ pie peaches, $2 25; 2 ₱ marrowfat greens, $2 00; 2 ₱ tomatoes, $2 25; 2 ₱ Baltimore tomatoes, $1 75. Oysters, salmon, mackerel, oysters and clams: 1 ₱ Winslow's lobsters, ₱ dozen, $2 60; 2 ₱ Winslow's lobsters, $3 60; 1 ₱ California fresh salmon, $3 25; 2 ₱ California fresh salmon, $4 50; 1 ₱ Winslow's spiced salmon, $3 50; 2 ₱ Winslow's spiced salmon, $7 00; 2 ₱ Winslow's fresh mackerel, $1 50; 1 ₱ cove oysters, full, $1 00; 2 ₱ cove oysters, full, $2 00; 1 ₱ cove oysters, light, 90c; 2 ₱ cove oysters, light, $1 65; 1 ₱ spiced oysters, lunch, $1 75; 2 ₱ spiced oysters, lunch, $3 00; 1 ₱ Cove clams $2 50; 2 ₱ clams stone clams, $3 50.

CANNON OIL—We quote at 12@12½c ₱ gallon for No. 1, cash, and 13@13½c, with customary 4 months' credit.

COTTON GOODS—Penn Mill A No. 1, 44 inches, ranging in weight from 3¼ to 3¾ yards ₱ lb, 10c; Juniata B, 36 inch, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 36 inch 22½, 42c; white cotton chain 31c; colored 36c; cotton batting, cotton wicking 31c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 10@11c ₱ lb; clear sides 9½@10c; shoulders 8½@9c; canvassers 10@ 10½c. Country lard 9@10c as to quality.

CHEESE—Receipts of cheese during the early part of the week were very heavy, but the last two days were somewhat lighter. The receipts for the entire week was 382 boxes, which is somewhat above the average. The market is fair, but, as usual at this season, a downward tendency is perceptible. No quotable change, however, took place on Saturday, and we quote as before: Ohio Factory at 15@16c; New York and Western Reserve, 16@17c; York Goshen 18@19c; Sweitzer 16c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 95@2 00.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 10@12c ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 15c ₱ ₱; choice peaches 15c ₱ ₱; mixed 10@ 11c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

EGGS—Are downward in tendency, with liberal receipts and light demand. We quote Eglinton at $34 00@35 00; Glengarnock and Summerlee $37 00@38 00; Carnbroe $37 00; Langloan $38 00, and Coltness $40 00, with a sale of 50 tons Glengarnock at private price. For American pig iron the outlook continues quite but encouraging. Altogether there are only about one-half of the furnaces in blast, and though the production is thus seriously curtailed, the present supply seems to be quite equal to the demands. One of the Carbon furnaces and one other intend blowing out some time during this month, and we also understand that the Crane Company, whose furnaces have been out for some time past, contemplate, in short time, to start again, but have since decided to remain idle till a time that will warrant a better remuneration for running than at present. The only business we hear of is the re-sale of 1,000 tons Jagger; and 150 tons No. X, at a private rate. We understand that the present quietude is causing a number of outside furnaces to press their stocks for sale, thus helping to the general dulness. New English rails are without inquiry of note; new Scotchers are quiet. Old rails are a single exception (as noted below), are very quiet, they not being wanted. The sale is a lot of about 2,000 tons T and D. H., to close an invoice, having been in store for a long time past, on speculation, at about $35 00, cash. Scrap is quiet, and inquiry light; dealers are paying $30 00@32 00 for small lots ex vessel; we quote from yard $40 00, without business of note. Refined bar is quiet and unchanged, our quotations being the store prices. We hear of a sale of 40 packs Russia sheet, part to arrive, supposed at 15½c for sound, and 14½c for No. 1 stained, gold.—*Commercial List.*

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, May 18, 1874. }

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts (Crude per Penn River & Kan.	Exports per Penn R. R.	Exports per A. V. R.
Monday, May 11	5,531	....	....
Tuesday, May 12	5,512	....	....
Wednesday, May 13	7,635	....	....
Thursday, May 14	80,088	....	....
Friday, May 15	....	1,447	....
Saturday, May 16	9,876	1,404	920
Total for week	107,044	2,851	920
Since January 1	629,619	38,505	35,215
To May 9, 1874	746,663	41,356	36,144
Same time 1873	694,387	18,057	295,387
Same time 1872	362,523	21,373	153,613
Same time 1871	348,373	39,889	143,128
Same time 1870	350,964	58,885	139,682
Same time 1869	259,025	34,084	158,218
Same time 1868	402,302	59,188	116,437

BUSINESS.

The oil market, to use a common expression, is largely demoralized. The week's decline in prices was fully 50c per bbl. The shutting down project was a failure, and has been abandoned. All have been relieved of their obligation. The result was, prices have declined to a very low figure, and there is no telling now low it will be before the close of the week. The receipts since our last weekly review exceeds 100,000 bbls; this includes a large amount received by river and not before reported. Refined is also dull, with a further decline in prices.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received	13,396	100,044

The following are the receipts of crude oil by river and rail for the past ten years, from January 1 to

	Barrels.
May 16, 1874	746,663
Same time 1873	694,387
Same time 1872	362,523
Same time 1871	348,373
Same time 1870	350,964
Same time 1869	259,025
Same time 1868	402,302
Same time 1867	492,392
Same time 1866	575,104
Same time 1865	450,337
Same time 1864	121,912

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	4,568	2,851
Allegheny Valley Railroad	1,470	920
Total	6,038	3,780

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1 to May 15:

	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
P. R. R.	58,885	39,889	21,373	18,057
A. V. R. R.	132,682	143,128	163,615	295,387
Total	198,567	183,017	184,988	274,444

1870.	1869.
41,356	39,144
58,885	34,084
139,682	158,218
116,437	59,188
137,960	98,144

Saturday.

CRUDE

is a shade firmer without quotable change. Prices are given at $1 20@1 35 for Union; $1 25 @1 30 for United, and $1 20@1 25 for other lines. The following sales are reported from

PARKER'S.

5,000 bbls United	$1 30 @1 32½
2,000 bbls United at wells	1 32½@1 35
4,000 bbls Union	1 32½@1 35
1,000 bbls common	1 25

SMITH FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station, $1 06 ₱ bbl; at wells 64c. Market quiet.

REFINED.

The home refined market is rather weak and lower than our last quotations, but has recovered slightly in strength since reaching the lowest point. We quote carbon oil at 12@12¼c for cases at works.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; spot 13@13½c; June 14c; July, August and September 14½@ 14¾c.

New York—Market quiet and still tending downward. Refined oil is quoted at 13c.

OIL BARRELS

irregular; city $1 70; country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, May 16.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market is still weak and inactive. During the upper room the market opened at $1 40 and closed at $1 30. At Parker's the market was at $1 30 for Union, and $1 for United at wells $1 00; the home refined market was at 22½@23c in bulk, and 12@12½c in bbls. Sales of upper spirit, current delivery:

500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 35
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 30
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 32½
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 32½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	1 00
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	1 35
3,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	1 32½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 25

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The market was quiet; S. W. 158@12c; cases, 18c; sales; futures: crude 14c, July and September 14½@ 14¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 16.—The market is dull at $1 25@1 30.

OIL CREEK, May 16.—The market was about 30c at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, May 16.—The market was quiet and declining at $1 30.

OIL CITY, May 16.—The market was weak at $1 45.

TITUSVILLE, May 16.—The market was weak and dull with nothing doing at $1 35 for small lots.

PARKER'S, May 16.—The market was quiet but nominal; Union $1 30; United $1 25; other lines $1 20.

NEW YORK, May 16, closing 15.—The oil market was irregular, shippers holding off. Sales were made of 5,500 barrels refined, spot at 13c; crude in bulk 5½c; refined 12c bbl; cases 18½@ 19c; naphtha 8½@8¾c; Philadelphia delivery dull; refined 13@13½c.

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	Loomis & Co	80
Stevenson	Liberty O W	711
Bushnell	Bushnell	469
Bushnell	National O W	634
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	923
Fisher Bros	Penn O W	493
Duncan	Sunbeam O W	231
Duncan	American O W	946
Wormser, M & Co	Petrolite O W	925

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

Loomis & Co	80
Liberty O W	711
Lily O W	469
National O W	634
Brilliant O W	923
Total	5,407

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 16, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 spring at 1 26½; No. 2, 81½ cash, 81¼ seller June; No. 3, 80½c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 61¾@62c cash, 62¾@62½c seller June, 62¾c seller July. Oats—demand and supply light; No. 2 at 47¾@47¾c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No. 1, 98½c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand active and prices advanced at $17 00 cash, $17 10 seller June, $17 35 seller July. Bulk meats—demand active and prices advanced at 10½c for cash and seller June, 10.70c seller July. Bulk meats—demand fair and market firm; shoulders 6c; short rib middles 7½c loose, spot.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Cotton firm at 18½c. Flour in moderate demand; superfine Western and State $5 80@5 95; common to fair extra $6 00@ 6 30; good to choice $6 25@6 80. Wheat slightly in buyers' favor; No. 2 spring $1 47@1 50; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 46; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 39@1 40. Rye quiet at $1 06@1 10. Barley and malt quiet. Corn in buyers' favor; new Western mixed and yellow 83@86c; old Western mixed 85@ 86½c. Oats firmer; mixed Western 62½@64c; white 64½@66½c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 7½@8½c; refined 12c. Leather unchanged. Wool firm; domestic fleece 40@42c; pulled 28@36c. Pork firm at $17 75. Beef quiet; middles quiet at 9½@10c. Lard firmer at 11c. Butter heavy at 28@29c. Cheese heavy at 12@16. Whisky lower at 95@ 96½c.

Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Cotton very dull; sales 650 bales. Receipts 2,177 bales; exports coastwise 1,088 bales; stock 87,061 bales; unsold 34,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 16.—Market firm; middlings 17½c; low middlings 15½c; good ordinary 16¾c. Net receipts 534 bales; exports to coastwise 800 bales; stock 40,191 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 16.—Market firm; middlings 17½c. Net receipts 335 bales; gross 1,405 bales; exports to continent 294 bales; coastwise 294 bales; sales 21 bales.

MOBILE, May 16.—Nothing doing; nominal; middlings 16c. Net receipts 298 bales; exports to coast 306 bales.

GALVESTON, May 16.—Nominal; nothing doing; good ordinary 16¾c; middlings 18c. Net receipts 362 bales; exports to coast 2 bales.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Cotton firm at 18c. Flour dull at $6 20@6 50. Wheat quiet at $1 40. Corn irregular at 70@74c. Oats active at 52@ 60c. Rye active at $1 15. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork active at $17 00 asked. Lard active; steam nominally 10@11¼c; city kettle 11½c; country 11c. Bulk meats—demand good at full prices; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9c; clear 9¼c. Bacon steady with moderate demand at 7¾@10½c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 94c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—Pork active and firmer at $18 50@18 75. Bacon active and firm at 7¾@ 9½@9¾c. Hams 13¾@14c. Lard scarce and in good demand; tierces 11½@11¾c; keg 12@12¼c. Whisky steady and lower: Louisiana 98c; Cincinnati $1 02. Coffee dull and lower; dealers' stock 9,200 bags; none in first hands; fair 19½@ 20c; good 20¼@20½c; prime 20¾@20¾c. Cornmeal scarce and active at $4 85@4 95. Others unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The trade movement was slow and unsatisfactory to-day, owing to the unfavorable weather. Heavy brown cottons more active at current rates, but other makes quiet. Prints dull and unchanged. Ging in the hands. Ginghams quiet. Cotton dress goods dull. Worsted styles in moderate request. Black alpacas quiet, but pure mohairs in steady demand. Woolen goods quiet.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Flour very dull and weak. Wheat unchanged. Corn in good demand Western mixed 68c. Oats steady. Southern mixed 62@63c; white 64@65c. Rye quiet. Provisions strong. Pork $17 75@18 00. Bacon shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9¾@9¾c. Bacon shoulders 7¾@8½c; clear rib 10¾@10¾c. Sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard firm at 10¾@11c. Butter dull and weak; good to choice Western 28@31c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky $1 00.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm: No. 1 Milwaukee $1 28½; No. 2, $1 25¼. Oats steady at 44c. Corn—demand and supply light. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 61c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No. 1, 89½c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No. 1, $1 05; No. 2, $1 00.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firmer; pork $18 00. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 10¼c; clear 10½c. Sugar cured hams 12@13½c; plain 12@12½c. Lard—tierce 11¾@11¾c; kegs 12@12¼c. Whisky steady at 96c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 16.—Flour at market. Corn 65c. Oats 57½@58c. Lard 11¾c. Bulk shoulders 7c; sides 9½@9¾c. Bacon shoulders 8¼c; sides 10¾@10½c. Whisky dull at 96c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Manufactured Copper steady; ingot lake 24½@25c. Pig iron—Scotch $24@26. American dull at $22@24. Bar quiet. Russia sheet 16@17c. Nails nominal cut $3 80 @4 00; clinch $5 50@6 50.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 16.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 52. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1874.

MONEY

loaned up to 4 per cent. at one time during the afternoon and afterwards declined to 2¼@3 per cent. for call loans, and closed with the supply in excess of the demand.

STERLING.

There was little done in sterling after the closing of the mails. The nominal quotations for bankers are 483½@488 for sixty days, and 490¼ @491 for demand.

GOLD

closed at 112¾, after selling at 112¾ and 112. The rates paid for carrying were 2@2½@3 per cent. and 1 per cent.; loans were also made flat. Clearings $42,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out during the week $2,281,000, and received $2,072,000 for customs. The payments on account of May interest to-date amount to $8,354,000. Specie shipments to-day nearly $2,000,000, of which $1,000,000 was gold coin, $450,000 in gold bars, and $70,000 silver bars. Specie shipments for the week $2,995,350. Imports of merchandize $5,911,790; dry goods $1,612,138.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

steady, with little doing.

U. S. coupons, 1881	112½
5-20s, 1862	115¾
5-20s, 1864	117¾
5-20s, 1865	117¾
5-20s, 1865, new	117¾
5-20s, 1867	120¾
5-20s, 1868	120¾
10-40s	114¾
Currency 6s	116¾

STATE BONDS

quiet.

Missouri 6s	96¾
Tennessee, old	81
Tennessee, new	55
Virginia, new	55

STOCKS

opened firm with prices as a rule a fraction higher than on Friday, but the closing was dull, but soon became weak and declined ½@1 ₱ cent. Towards and after midday there was a recovery of ½@¾ ₱ cent., but this improvement was lost at the Second Board. Pacific Mail having been especially weak and declined from 42¾ to 42. During the last hour of business prices made a steady but gradual decline. The final quotations were the lowest of the day, and showed a decline of ¼ to 1¾ per cent. from the highest point. The principal activity was in Union Pacific, Western Union, Wabash, Pacific Mail, and Lake Shore. The sales made aggregated 120,600 shares, of which 29,000 were Western Union, 18,500 Pacific Mail, 22,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Wabash, 22,000 Union Pacific, and 5,000 St. Paul.

Canton	54	St. Paul preferred	52¼
W. U. Telegraph	70¾	Wabash	36¾
Quicksilver	36¼	Do preferred	59¾
Adams Express	102	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	74½	Terre Haute	10¾
American Express	61¾	Do preferred	22
U. S. Express	66	Chicago & Alton	100
Pacific Mail	42¾	Do preferred	120
New York Central	97¾	Ohio & Mississippi	24¼
Erie	25¾	Ohio, Cin. & Ind.	94
Do preferred	55	Burlington & Q	102
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	79¼
Do preferred	135	Panama	94
Pittsburgh	87¾	Northwestern	38
Northwestern	42½	Do preferred	68
Do preferred	61	Union Pac. bonds	94¼
Rock Island	97¾	Hartford & Erie	3¾
New Jersey Cent'l	105	Delaware & Lac	107¼
St. Paul	35¾	Bankers' bills	488¼

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports	27,362
Last year	31,641
Total receipts to date	3,605,463
Last year	3,831,599
Exports for the week	25,041
Last year	48,170
Total exports to date	2,218,941
Last year	2,184,964
Stock at all United States ports	325,207
Last year	390,304
Stock at all interior towns	65,219
Last year	77,200
Stock at Liverpool	772,000
Last year	746,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	272,000
Last year	200,000

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, May 16.—Market quiet and firm for the past week, and full prices realized. Ohio and Tennessee fleeces have ruled steady, selling at 36@40c; quotations are as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fine, 38@40c; fine delaine, 42@43c; Michigan, 52½c; New York, New Hampshire and Western fleeces 48@50c; combing and delaine 52@53c; coarse 50@51c; superfine and X pulled 35@36½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Flour—more doing; superfine $4 60@5 50. Wheat dull; red $1 40@ 1 45. No. 1 spring $1 45@1 50. Corn dull. Oats wanted; white 60@67c; mixed 57@58c. Pork $17 37½@17 50. Bacon—shoulders 6¾@7c; clear 9¾@10c. Lard—prime to choice 10¾@11c; refined 12c; crude nominal at 9½c. Whisky held at $1 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Michigan $1 46; amber $1 47; another $1 45½. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed 72c; seller June 70c; seller July 69@69½c. Oats dull; 29@29½c; no grade 67½. Oats dull and prices nominal.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Donaldson	Geneva.	
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Monongahela.	
Mailie Ragon	Williamson	Wheeling.	
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.	
R. W. Skillinger	Russell	Cincinnati.	

Departed.

Geneva	Philips	Geneva.	
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
A. J. Baker	Poe	St. Louis.	

MONONGAHELA—Four feet six inches and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M., evening, 5 P. M.

W

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Closing Proceedings of the Session.

THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

SPEECH-MAKING AND PRESENTATIONS

The Legislative Apportionment Bill.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, May 14, 1874.

The two Houses disposed of all the bills before them for action to-day, and were in session until midnight, to secure the signing of bills and the adoption of reports of committees of conference.

The reports of the conference committees on the bill relative to the organization of cities, the Apportionment bill, the Appropriation bill, the bill relative to the salaries of officers in counties of over 150,000 inhabitants, and the bill relative to Judges of the Orphans' Courts, were all adopted. The latter provides for three judges in Philadelphia, one in Allegheny and one in Luzerne, at $5,000 salary.

An attempt was made to revive the Bark bill, but it failed, and the bill to fix judicial salaries was abandoned. The Bank bill was amended, leaving the section in forbidding the payment of interest on deposits, and the bill to provide for the collection of taxes amended by combining parts of both Senate and House bills, the bulk of the Senate bill being retained. Both however, have yet to be acted on finally, and the two Houses do not meet until nine o'clock, to-night.

I inclose copy of the Apportionment bill as finally amended and passed.

The Geological Survey bill passed finally as originally adopted in the Senate.

The Senate bill relating to parties engaged in the storage and transportation of oil and the issuing of fraudulent receipts, was agreed to in Committee of Conference, and the amended bill adopted in both Houses

The following House bills passed the Senate finally and go to the Governor:

An act relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of magistrates' courts in the city of Philadelphia.

An act to enable members of corporations residing at a distance from the central office of the company to vote by proxy or by representative.

An act to provide for the appointment of inspectors of the State penitentiaries, as required by the twenty-first section of article fifth of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

An act making an appropriation for the payment of Purdon's Digest furnished members of the House.

An act for the relief of Hannah Thompson, mother of John M. Thompson, late Superintendent of the State Arsenal.

An act relating to gas companies regulating the sale, consumption and inspection of gas.

An act making Decoration Day a legal holiday.

An act to extend to the county of Lycoming the third proviso to section one of an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858.

An act to repeal an act for the protection of sheep and taxing of dogs in the township of Hamilton, in the county of Monroe, approved on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1870.

A supplement to an act passed April 9, A. D. 1870, creating the judicial districts of this Commonwealth.

An act to grant the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the assent given by the United States of certain lands within the State and bordering on the Ohio river, for the purpose of erecting thereon dams, abutments, locks, locke houses, offices and other necessary structures for the construction and maintenance of slack-water navigation on the said river, and ceeding jurisdiction over the same.

An act making the office of Mayor a salaried one.

An act to repeal an act relating to certain fees to be paid by the county of Dauphin for arrests and commitments of incorrigibles, vagrants and disorderly persons in the city of Harrisburg, approved the 7th day of March, A. D. 1862, with a proviso that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to revise an act relative to the fees of the mayor, aldermen, constables and police constables of the city of Harrisburg, approved the 21st day of April, A. D. 1870.

An act to regulate and establish criminal courts for the counties of Lebanon, Dauphin and Schuylkill, approved April 18, A. D. 1867, and the supplemental laws thereof, approved April 22, A. D. 1870.

The following Senate bills passed the House finally, and go to the Governor.

An act in relation to mendicant and vagrant children.

An act to provide for the appointment of officers in this Commonwealth not provided for by the Constitution or laws of this Commonwealth.

Joint resolution providing for a commission to inquire into the condition of the criminal insane of this Commonwealth, and make report to the Legislature.

An act to authorize the settlement of certain claims for advertising [illegible].

An act relating to prison inspectors, their salaries, and regulating prisons and the appointment of prison officers.

A supplement to an act allowing parties in interest to be witnesses, approved April 15, A. D. 1869, providing that no party to any civil proceedings shall be a witness in actions by or against executors, administrators, except in certain cases.

An act to provide for recording of deaths by the Register of Wills.

An act to repeal part of an act to lay out and make a State road in Clearfield county, approved April 10, A. D. 1873, and to vest control of certain school taxes in Huston township therein.

An act to repeal the second section of an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the road in the township of Lennox, approved February 21, A. D. 1854, so far as relates to the township of Silver Lake, in the county of Susquehanna.

An act to authorize Robert Cumanins, Joseph Harkness and Rev. J. A. McGill, the trustees of the Associate Presbyterian church and congregation of Reedsville, to sell and convey the real estate belonging to said church and congregation, situate in Reedsville, Mifflin county.

P. S.—The House voted down the Conference Committee's report on the Apportionment bill by 7 votes, and both Houses adopted the report on the Contested Election bill. The Insurance bill fell, the report of the Committee of Conference on the subject not having been printed at the hour of adjournment, eleven o'clock P. M.
SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, May 13, 1874.

Your regular correspondent would hardly feel much like referring to the closing scenes in the House and Senate, were it not a matter lasting in the highest manner complimentary to him; and I may therefore be excused for taking his place for a day.

The scenes in the Senate on Thursday night, after the hard work of the session was over, were not creditable; in the House, which in years past has been the theater of a wild orgie on the night before adjournment, the efforts of several leading members and the watchful energy of the Speaker prevented everything like disorder, and, for the first time in many years, the House was as orderly and quiet as on other occasions. But when the House adjourned at about ten o'clock, its members, relieved of the necessity of watching which kept them quiet so long, rushed over to the Senate Chamber and filled it up, and for a few minutes Bedlam was broke loose. Such things do not often happen in this staid body, and prompt adjournment by the Speaker "terminated the incident," as the French say.

The session on Friday morning was a mere formal session, and consisted of the interchanges of messages between the two Houses, and the Governor. No business was transacted; but when the usual complimentary resolutions came to be offered in the Senate, the ordinary dry formality of passing them was broken through, and for a short time there was a flow of eloquent and spontaneous speech-making, which completely refreshed that body from the reproach of last night's proceedings.

The session has been a long and arduous as well as exceptionally difficult one. To frame the new legislation rendered necessary by a change in the Constitution, and the attention given to it, instead of settling old questions, has necessarily brought the members of both sides frequently into conflict, and their intercourse has served to rub off and smooth down political asperities. The result has been an improved tolerance of personal regard, and when the day of final separation came, after all the prolonged and unusual intercourse, there was a natural gush of regret at the parting.

Mr. McSherry, after six years' service, Mr. McClure, after four years' service since 1858, and Mr. Wallace and Mr. Graham, after twelve years' unbroken service, each, were all taking leave of somewhat the same age. There was a depth of personal feeling in what they said which took away from the formality of studied utterances. They each felt what they said; and I trust you will give their speeches in full.

Mr. Strang's speech on leaving the chair, Mr. White's in presenting him the gavel as a gift from the Clerks, and Mr. Strang's reply, were also full of feeling and sympathetic earnestness. They are worthy of being preserved.

The resolution of thanks to the Speaker was adopted, yeas 32, nays none, Mr. Strang not voting, and those to the Clerk and Speaker unanimously 35 votes—the full vote of the Senate. The orations all paid the highest possible compliments to the Speaker, and the Chief Clerk came in for an unusual share of commendation. Mr. Playford, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Chalfant, Mr. Dill and Mr. Rauenzahn, on the Democratic side, all spoke of him in the kindest terms of appreciation, and the remarks of Mr. Rutan, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Graham, Mr. White and Mr. Strang, on the Republican side, were equally commendatory.

It may be said that this was all a mere matter of form, but it was not. It is usual to begin these closing exercises [illegible] twenty minutes before twelve, and be through by noon; but on this occasion it lacked only fifteen minutes of one when the Speaker's gavel fell on the final adjournment.

In the House the closing scenes were interesting performances. The presentation of the gavel to Mr. McCormick by Mr. Wolf was the occasion of much real eloquence, and Mr. Kelly feelingly [illegible] as was the adoption of the usual complimentary resolutions to the Speaker and officers.

In both Houses, for the first time, the presentation of gifts to sundry officers, was done in the committee rooms, instead of in the open House, as heretofore. The Senate, also, took away from the closing proceedings the drawing-backs which have heretofore marred them.

Speaker McCormick and Speaker Strang were each presented with a handsome set of silverware; Chief Clerk Shurlock, in the House, with a gold watch-chain and seal, and presents and similar gifts were bestowed on Assistant Clerk Morrison and Cooper, Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, received a beautiful gold-handled cane, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate a silver tea-set.

The session of the Legislature which has thus closed amid a gush of kindly feelings, has been a remarkable one, because it had to meet duties not contemplated when its members were chosen, and prepare legislation for which there was little, if any, precedent. The work has been laborious and troublesome; it involved not only study and research, but a cautious weighing of its probable effects when carried into action; and while this has lengthened the session to an unusual degree, it has imposed upon the members a great deal of anxiety, care and watchfulness. The bills which have passed have required and have received careful study and revision, and, however ever their merits may prove to be, the motives and designs which prompted them were exceptionally good.

This Legislature, taking its action altogether, has been creditable to the State, and has performed its manifold duties without subjecting itself to reproach. It is the first time, in many years, that this body has broken up without meeting with evidences of public indignation. I hope the next Legislature may have as good luck; but I very much fear that a House of 201 and a Senate of 50 will not get along as harmoniously as these smaller bodies have done.
NED.

TEXT OF THE APPORTIONMENT BILL AS IT PASSED THE LEGISLATURE.

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, and to apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, as provided in the Constitution.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That until the next United States decennial census is taken and an apportionment made thereon, the Senate shall consist of fifty members and the State is hereby apportioned into fifty senatorial districts, each of which shall be known by the number herein attached thereto, and shall each be entitled to elect one Senator, as follows, to-wit:

First district—The First, Second and Twenty-sixth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Second district—The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh wards of said city.

Third district—The Seventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth wards of said city.

Fourth district—The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh wards of said city.

Fifth district—The Fifteenth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards of said city.

Sixth district—The Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards of said city.

Seventh district—The Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of said city.

Eighth district—The Nineteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards of said city.

Ninth district—The county of Delaware.

Tenth district—The county of Chester.

Eleventh district—The county of Berks.

Twelfth district—The county of Montgomery.

Thirteenth district—The city of Lancaster and the following boroughs and townships in the county of Lancaster, viz: The boroughs of Washington and Mount Joy and the townships of Manor, Lancaster, Conestoga, Pequa, Martic, Providence, Drumore, Fulton, Little Britain, West Lampeter, Strasburg, Colerain, Eden, Bart, Salisbury, Salisbury, Paradise, Lancaster and Lampeter.

Fourteenth district—All of the county of Lancaster not included in the Thirteenth district.

Fifteenth district—The county of Dauphin.

Sixteenth district—The county of Lehigh.

Seventeenth district—The county of Lebanon.

Eighteenth district—The county of Northampton.

Nineteenth district—The county of Chester.

Twentieth district—The cities of Scranton and Carbondale, and the following wards, Boroughs and townships in the county of Luzerne, viz.: The boroughs of Goldsboro', Pleasant Valley, Blakely, Dupmores and Jermyn, and the townships of Blakely, Carbondale, Fell, Jefferson, Roaring Brook, Bear Creek, Little Britain, Covington, Jenkins, Lackawanna, Madison, Pittston, Plains and Spring Brook.

Twenty-first district—All of the county of Luzerne not included in the Twentieth district.

Twenty-second district—The counties of Monroe, Pike and Carbon.

Twenty-third district—The counties of Bradford and Wyoming.

Twenty-fourth district—The counties of Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan and Columbia.

Twenty-fifth district—The counties of Tioga, Potter and M'Kean.

Twenty-sixth district—The counties of Susquehanna and Wayne.

Twenty-seventh district—The counties of Union, Snyder and Northumberland.

Twenty-eighth district—The county of York.

Twenty-ninth district—The borough of Cottsville, and the following boroughs and townships in the county of Schuylkill, viz.: The boroughs of Pinegrove, Tremont, Minersville, Schuylkill Haven, Port Carbon, Saint Clair, Palo Alto, Mt. Carbon, Cressona, Auburn, Yorkville and Landingville, and the townships of Pinegrove, Tremont, Porter, Frailey, Reilley Branch, Washington, Wayne, North Manheim, South Manheim, Norwegian, East Norwegian, and New Castle.

Thirtieth district—All of the county of Schuylkill not contained in the Twenty-ninth district.

Thirty-first district—The counties of Perry, Mifflin and Juniata.

Thirty-second district—The counties of Cumberland and Adams.

Thirty-third district—The counties of Franklin and Huntingdon.

Thirty-fourth district—The counties of Clinton, Clearfield and Centre.

Thirty-fifth district—The counties of Blair and Cambria.

Thirty-sixth district—The counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.

Thirty-seventh district—The counties of Indiana and Jefferson.

Thirty-eighth district—The counties of Cameron, Elk, Clarion and Forest.

Thirty-ninth district—The county of Westmoreland.

Fortieth district—The counties of Fayette and Greene.

Forty-first district—The counties of Butler and Armstrong.

Forty-second district—The city of Allegheny, the boroughs of Bellevue and Sewickley, and the townships of Aleppo, Kilbuck and Ohio, in the county of Allegheny.

Forty-third district—The First to the Fifteenth wards, inclusive, of the South side of the city of Pittsburgh.

Forty-fourth district—The Sixteenth to the Twenty-fifth wards, inclusive, and the Thirty-seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, the boroughs and townships of Allegheny county lying south and west of the Monongahela river.

Forty-fifth district—The counties of Beaver and Washington.

Forty-seventh district—The counties of Lawrence and Mercer.

Forty-eighth district—The counties of Warren and Venango.

Forty-ninth district—The county of Erie.

Fiftieth district—The county of Crawford.

SEC. 2. In those Senatorial districts which are composed of more than one county, the persons appointed electors and judges shall, on the Tuesday following the day of the annual election in November, at the hour of 8 A. M., meet and cast up the several county returns, and execute, under their hands and seals, one general return of the votes of the whole district in triplicate, one copy of which, properly sealed up and addressed, shall be sent by mail to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, one shall be deposited with the prothonotary of the county in which the election is held, and one copy sent to the person receiving the highest number of votes for Senator in the district for whom.

The return judges of the Twenty-second district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Stroudsburg, Monroe county.

The return judges of the Twenty-third district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Towanda, in the county of Bradford.

The return judges of the Twenty-fourth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Danville, in the county of Montour.

The return judges of the Twenty-fifth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Wellsboro', in the county of Tioga.

The return judges of the Twenty-sixth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Montrose, in the county of Susquehanna.

The return judges of the Twenty-seventh district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland.

The return judges of the Thirty-first district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin.

The return judges of the Thirty-second district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland.

The return judges of the Thirty-third district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Chambersburg, in the county of Franklin.

The return judges of the Thirty-fourth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, in the county of Centre.

The return judges of the Thirty-fifth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair.

The return judges of the Thirty-sixth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Bedford, in the county of Bedford.

The return judges of the Thirty-seventh district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Indiana, in the county of Indiana.

The return judges of the Thirty-eighth district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Ridgeway, in the county of Elk.

The return judges of the Forty-first district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver.

The return judges of the Forty-second district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny.

The return judges of the Forty-third district shall meet at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, and elect one member.

The Eleventh ward shall constitute the Eleventh district, and elect one member.

The Twelfth ward shall constitute the Twelfth district, and elect one member.

The Thirteenth ward shall constitute the Thirteenth district, and elect one member.

The Fourteenth ward shall constitute the Fourteenth district, and elect one member.

The Fifteenth ward shall constitute the Fifteenth district, and elect three members.

The Sixteenth ward shall constitute the Sixteenth district, and elect one member.

The Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards shall constitute the Seventeenth district, and elect one member.

The Nineteenth ward shall constitute the Nineteenth district, and elect three members.

The Twentieth ward shall constitute the Twentieth district, and elect two members.

The Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth wards shall constitute the Twenty-first district, and elect one member.

The Twenty-second ward shall constitute the Twenty-second district, and elect one member.

The Twenty-third ward shall constitute the Twenty-third district, and elect one member.

The Twenty-fourth ward shall constitute the Twenty-fourth district, and elect one member.

The Twenty-fifth ward shall constitute the Twenty-fifth district, and elect one member.

The Twenty-sixth ward shall constitute the Twenty-sixth district, and elect two members.

The Twenty-seventh ward shall constitute the Twenty-seventh district, and elect one member.

The Twenty-ninth ward shall constitute the Twenty-ninth district, and elect one member.

The Thirtieth ward shall constitute the Thirtieth district, and elect one member.

The Thirty-first ward shall constitute the Thirty-first district, and elect one member.

The Thirty-second ward shall constitute the Thirty-second district, and elect one member.

The Thirty-third ward shall constitute the Thirty-third district, and elect one member.

The Thirty-fourth ward shall constitute the Thirty-fourth district, and elect one member.

The Thirty-fifth ward shall constitute the Thirty-fifth district, and elect one member.

The Thirty-sixth ward shall constitute the Thirty-sixth district, and elect one member.

The Thirty-seventh ward shall constitute the Thirty-seventh district, and elect one member.

The Thirty-eighth ward shall constitute the Thirty-eighth district, and elect one member.

The Thirty-ninth ward shall constitute the Thirty-ninth district, and elect one member.

The Fortieth ward shall constitute the Fortieth district, and elect one member.

The Forty-first district—The Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth wards of said city.

Forty-second district—The Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh wards of said city.

Forty-third district—The Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth wards of said city.

Forty-fourth district—The Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third wards of said city.

Forty-fifth district—The Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth wards of said city.

Forty-sixth district—The Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth wards of said city.

Forty-seventh district—The Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second wards of said city.

Forty-eighth district—The Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth wards of said city.

Forty-ninth district—The Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth wards of said city.

Fiftieth district—The Sixty-ninth, Seventieth and Seventy-first wards of said city.

Fifty-first district—The Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth wards of said city.

Fifty-second district—The Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh wards of said city.

Fifty-third district—The Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth and Eighty-first wards of said city.

Fifty-fourth district—The Eighty-second, Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth wards of said city.

Fifty-fifth district—The Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh wards of said city.

Fifty-sixth district—The Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth wards of said city.

Fifty-seventh district—The Ninety-first, Ninety-second and Ninety-third wards of said city.

Fifty-eighth district—The Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth wards of said city.

Fifty-ninth district—The Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth wards of said city.

Sixtieth district—The One Hundredth, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second wards of said city.

Sixty-first district—The One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth wards of said city.

Sixty-second district—The One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth wards of said city.

Sixty-third district—The One Hundred and Ninth, One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh wards of said city.

Sixty-fourth district—The One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth wards of said city.

Sixty-fifth district—The One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth wards of said city.

Sixty-sixth district—The One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth wards of said city.

Sixty-seventh district—The One Hundred and Twenty-first, One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third wards of said city.

Sixty-eighth district—The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth wards of said city.

Sixty-ninth district—The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth wards of said city.

Seventieth district—The One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second wards of said city.

Seventy-first district—The One Hundred and Thirty-third, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth wards of said city.

Seventy-second district—The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth wards of said city.

Seventy-third district—The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first wards of said city.

Seventy-fourth district—The One Hundred and Forty-second, One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth wards of said city.

Seventy-fifth district—The One Hundred and Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh wards of said city.

Seventy-sixth district—The One Hundred and Forty-eighth, One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth wards of said city.

Seventy-seventh district—The One Hundred and Fifty-first, One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third wards of said city.

Seventy-eighth district—The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth wards of said city.

Seventy-ninth district—The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth wards of said city.

Eightieth district—The One Hundred and Sixtieth, One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Sixty-second wards of said city.

Eighty-first district—The One Hundred and Sixty-third, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth wards of said city.

Eighty-second district—The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth wards of said city.

Eighty-third district—The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, One Hundred and Seventieth and One Hundred and Seventy-first wards of said city.

Eighty-fourth district—The One Hundred and Seventy-second, One Hundred and Seventy-third and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth wards of said city.

Eighty-fifth district—The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh wards of said city.

Eighty-sixth district—The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Eightieth wards of said city.

Eighty-seventh district—The One Hundred and Eighty-first, One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third wards of said city.

Eighty-eighth district—The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth wards of said city.

Eighty-ninth district—The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth wards of said city.

Ninetieth district—The One Hundred and Ninety-first, One Hundred and Ninety-second and One Hundred and Ninety-third wards of said city.

Ninety-first district—The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth wards of said city.

Ninety-second district—The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Ninety-ninth wards of said city.

Ninety-third district—The Two Hundredth, Two Hundred and First and Two Hundred and Second wards of said city.

Ninety-fourth district—The Two Hundred and Third, Two Hundred and Fourth and Two Hundred and Fifth wards of said city.

Ninety-fifth district—The Two Hundred and Sixth, Two Hundred and Seventh and Two Hundred and Eighth wards of said city.

Ninety-sixth district—The Two Hundred and Ninth, Two Hundred and Tenth and Two Hundred and Eleventh wards of said city.

Ninety-seventh district—The Two Hundred and Twelfth, Two Hundred and Thirteenth and Two Hundred and Fourteenth wards of said city.

Ninety-eighth district—The Two Hundred and Fifteenth, Two Hundred and Sixteenth and Two Hundred and Seventeenth wards of said city.

Ninety-ninth district—The Two Hundred and Eighteenth, Two Hundred and Nineteenth and Two Hundred and Twentieth wards of said city.

One Hundredth district—The Two Hundred and Twenty-first, Two Hundred and Twenty-second and Two Hundred and Twenty-third wards of said city.

One Hundred and First district—The Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth, Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth and Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Second district—The Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh, Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth and Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Third district—The Two Hundred and Thirtieth, Two Hundred and Thirty-first and Two Hundred and Thirty-second wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fourth district—The Two Hundred and Thirty-third, Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth and Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fifth district—The Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth, Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh and Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Sixth district—The Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth, Two Hundred and Fortieth and Two Hundred and Forty-first wards of said city.

One Hundred and Seventh district—The Two Hundred and Forty-second, Two Hundred and Forty-third and Two Hundred and Forty-fourth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Eighth district—The Two Hundred and Forty-fifth, Two Hundred and Forty-sixth and Two Hundred and Forty-seventh wards of said city.

One Hundred and Ninth district—The Two Hundred and Forty-eighth, Two Hundred and Forty-ninth and Two Hundred and Fiftieth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Tenth district—The Two Hundred and Fifty-first, Two Hundred and Fifty-second and Two Hundred and Fifty-third wards of said city.

One Hundred and Eleventh district—The Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth, Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth and Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Twelfth district—The Two Hundred and Fifty-seventh, Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth and Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Thirteenth district—The Two Hundred and Sixtieth, Two Hundred and Sixty-first and Two Hundred and Sixty-second wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fourteenth district—The Two Hundred and Sixty-third, Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth and Two Hundred and Sixty-fifth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fifteenth district—The Two Hundred and Sixty-sixth, Two Hundred and Sixty-seventh and Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Sixteenth district—The Two Hundred and Sixty-ninth, Two Hundred and Seventieth and Two Hundred and Seventy-first wards of said city.

One Hundred and Seventeenth district—The Two Hundred and Seventy-second, Two Hundred and Seventy-third and Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Eighteenth district—The Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth, Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth and Two Hundred and Seventy-seventh wards of said city.

One Hundred and Nineteenth district—The Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth, Two Hundred and Seventy-ninth and Two Hundred and Eightieth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Twentieth district—The Two Hundred and Eighty-first, Two Hundred and Eighty-second and Two Hundred and Eighty-third wards of said city.

One Hundred and Twenty-first district—The Two Hundred and Eighty-fourth, Two Hundred and Eighty-fifth and Two Hundred and Eighty-sixth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Twenty-second district—The Two Hundred and Eighty-seventh, Two Hundred and Eighty-eighth and Two Hundred and Eighty-ninth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Twenty-third district—The Two Hundred and Ninetieth, Two Hundred and Ninety-first and Two Hundred and Ninety-second wards of said city.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth district—The Two Hundred and Ninety-third, Two Hundred and Ninety-fourth and Two Hundred and Ninety-fifth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth district—The Two Hundred and Ninety-sixth, Two Hundred and Ninety-seventh and Two Hundred and Ninety-eighth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth district—The Two Hundred and Ninety-ninth, Three Hundredth and Three Hundred and First wards of said city.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh district—The Three Hundred and Second, Three Hundred and Third and Three Hundred and Fourth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth district—The Three Hundred and Fifth, Three Hundred and Sixth and Three Hundred and Seventh wards of said city.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth district—The Three Hundred and Eighth, Three Hundred and Ninth and Three Hundred and Tenth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Thirtieth district—The Three Hundred and Eleventh, Three Hundred and Twelfth and Three Hundred and Thirteenth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Thirty-first district—The Three Hundred and Fourteenth, Three Hundred and Fifteenth and Three Hundred and Sixteenth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Thirty-second district—The Three Hundred and Seventeenth, Three Hundred and Eighteenth and Three Hundred and Nineteenth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Thirty-third district—The Three Hundred and Twentieth, Three Hundred and Twenty-first and Three Hundred and Twenty-second wards of said city.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth district—The Three Hundred and Twenty-third, Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth and Three Hundred and Twenty-fifth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth district—The Three Hundred and Twenty-sixth, Three Hundred and Twenty-seventh and Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth district—The Three Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Three Hundred and Thirtieth and Three Hundred and Thirty-first wards of said city.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh district—The Three Hundred and Thirty-second, Three Hundred and Thirty-third and Three Hundred and Thirty-fourth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth district—The Three Hundred and Thirty-fifth, Three Hundred and Thirty-sixth and Three Hundred and Thirty-seventh wards of said city.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth district—The Three Hundred and Thirty-eighth, Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth and Three Hundred and Fortieth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fortieth district—The Three Hundred and Forty-first, Three Hundred and Forty-second and Three Hundred and Forty-third wards of said city.

One Hundred and Forty-first district—The Three Hundred and Forty-fourth, Three Hundred and Forty-fifth and Three Hundred and Forty-sixth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Forty-second district—The Three Hundred and Forty-seventh, Three Hundred and Forty-eighth and Three Hundred and Forty-ninth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Forty-third district—The Three Hundred and Fiftieth, Three Hundred and Fifty-first and Three Hundred and Fifty-second wards of said city.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth district—The Three Hundred and Fifty-third, Three Hundred and Fifty-fourth and Three Hundred and Fifty-fifth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth district—The Three Hundred and Fifty-sixth, Three Hundred and Fifty-seventh and Three Hundred and Fifty-eighth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth district—The Three Hundred and Fifty-ninth, Three Hundred and Sixtieth and Three Hundred and Sixty-first wards of said city.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh district—The Three Hundred and Sixty-second, Three Hundred and Sixty-third and Three Hundred and Sixty-fourth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth district—The Three Hundred and Sixty-fifth, Three Hundred and Sixty-sixth and Three Hundred and Sixty-seventh wards of said city.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth district—The Three Hundred and Sixty-eighth, Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth and Three Hundred and Seventieth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fiftieth district—The Three Hundred and Seventy-first, Three Hundred and Seventy-second and Three Hundred and Seventy-third wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fifty-first district—The Three Hundred and Seventy-fourth, Three Hundred and Seventy-fifth and Three Hundred and Seventy-sixth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fifty-second district—The Three Hundred and Seventy-seventh, Three Hundred and Seventy-eighth and Three Hundred and Seventy-ninth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fifty-third district—The Three Hundred and Eightieth, Three Hundred and Eighty-first and Three Hundred and Eighty-second wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth district—The Three Hundred and Eighty-third, Three Hundred and Eighty-fourth and Three Hundred and Eighty-fifth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth district—The Three Hundred and Eighty-sixth, Three Hundred and Eighty-seventh and Three Hundred and Eighty-eighth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth district—The Three Hundred and Eighty-ninth, Three Hundred and Ninetieth and Three Hundred and Ninety-first wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh district—The Three Hundred and Ninety-second, Three Hundred and Ninety-third and Three Hundred and Ninety-fourth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth district—The Three Hundred and Ninety-fifth, Three Hundred and Ninety-sixth and Three Hundred and Ninety-seventh wards of said city.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth district—The Three Hundred and Ninety-eighth, Three Hundred and Ninety-ninth and Four Hundredth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Sixtieth district—The Four Hundred and First, Four Hundred and Second and Four Hundred and Third wards of said city.

One Hundred and Sixty-first district—The Four Hundred and Fourth, Four Hundred and Fifth and Four Hundred and Sixth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Sixty-second district—The Four Hundred and Seventh, Four Hundred and Eighth and Four Hundred and Ninth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Sixty-third district—The Four Hundred and Tenth, Four Hundred and Eleventh and Four Hundred and Twelfth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth district—The Four Hundred and Thirteenth, Four Hundred and Fourteenth and Four Hundred and Fifteenth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth district—The Four Hundred and Sixteenth, Four Hundred and Seventeenth and Four Hundred and Eighteenth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth district—The Four Hundred and Nineteenth, Four Hundred and Twentieth and Four Hundred and Twenty-first wards of said city.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh district—The Four Hundred and Twenty-second, Four Hundred and Twenty-third and Four Hundred and Twenty-fourth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth district—The Four Hundred and Twenty-fifth, Four Hundred and Twenty-sixth and Four Hundred and Twenty-seventh wards of said city.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth district—The Four Hundred and Twenty-eighth, Four Hundred and Twenty-ninth and Four Hundred and Thirtieth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Seventieth district—The Four Hundred and Thirty-first, Four Hundred and Thirty-second and Four Hundred and Thirty-third wards of said city.

One Hundred and Seventy-first district—The Four Hundred and Thirty-fourth, Four Hundred and Thirty-fifth and Four Hundred and Thirty-sixth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Seventy-second district—The Four Hundred and Thirty-seventh, Four Hundred and Thirty-eighth and Four Hundred and Thirty-ninth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Seventy-third district—The Four Hundred and Fortieth, Four Hundred and Forty-first and Four Hundred and Forty-second wards of said city.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth district—The Four Hundred and Forty-third, Four Hundred and Forty-fourth and Four Hundred and Forty-fifth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth district—The Four Hundred and Forty-sixth, Four Hundred and Forty-seventh and Four Hundred and Forty-eighth wards of said city.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth district—The Four Hundred and Forty-ninth, Four Hundred and Fiftieth and Four Hundred and Fifty-first wards of said city.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh district—The Four Hundred and Fifty-second, Four Hundred and Fifty-third and Four Hundred and